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ENGINEERS SET TODAY FOR STRIKE: STORMY TALKS

The threat of a general strike of mechanics and skilled dock workers, which has been hanging over the Colony for the past week, may materialise today.

An order from the Chinese Engineers' Institute shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was relayed to members employed at the Taikoo Dock, the Kowloon Dock, the Cosmopolitan Dock, the Royal Naval Dock, Bailey's Shipyard, the Green Island Cement Co. Hok On Cement Works, and the Railway, to cease work this morning.

The order was issued after a letter had been received by the Institute from the Labour Officer at half past four, half an hour before the deadline set in the Institute's ultimatum of the previous day.

The letter stated that the Institute's demands could not be acceded to by the employers. The demand was for an increase of the minimum wage from \$2 to \$5 a day.

Reason for the demand was that \$2 a day was totally insufficient at prevailing level of living costs.

Mass Meeting

At a mass meeting of some 400 workers delegates held at the Institute last night, the contents of the Labour Officer's letter was announced by the Chairman, Mr. Li Cheung.

It stated in effect that employers were unable to accede to the Institute's demand for a 150 per cent increase in basic pay, but that individual employers were willing to consider representations regarding wages in their own firms.

The reply of the Labour Officer was considered by the meeting to be entirely unsatisfactory.

The meeting said that when the matter came to a crisis, the Labour Officer avoided a direct answer and suggested consideration of representations by individual employers, who should have known all along what the men wanted.

The walk-out at the shipyards today would involve some 4,000 members of the Institute, it is reliably learned.

The effect of this would be practical immobilisation of the yards, since the mechanics and Institute workers form the backbone of the labour front.

At the Royal Naval Dockyard, it is learnt, the walk-out will be only partial, so as not to affect certain essential works.

Representatives of other labour unions at the commercial dockyards, who were at the meeting last night promised the Institute their whole-hearted support and that they would bring out their men in sympathy if necessary.

The public utilities, including the ferries, are not likely to be affected, at least for the present, as Institute members may not be called out for the time being.

Regrets

After the meeting last night Mr. Li Cheung, the Chairman of the Chinese Engineers' Institute, told the Press that the strike was very much to be regretted.

It was forced on the men by the inaction of employers for the past six months, he said. They gave the men no indication that their demand would be considered, but less accepted, and it was only when the men threatened to strike that notice was taken of the matter at all.

"We know very well that in embarking on this strike we are by no means certain of the outcome; but when we are fighting for a just cause, we have to do it," he added.

"If we lose, it is no shame; and if we win, it is nothing to glory over."

Alert

Meanwhile the Police are on the alert, and all local leave has been cancelled.

The Emergency Units in Hong Kong and Kowloon are standing by for any emergency, though no trouble is expected.

The strike threat had been hanging over the Colony for the last week.

(Continued on Page 2)

Anti-Smuggling Pact Announced In Nanking...

"CHINESE CUSTOMS OFFICERS TO BE STATIONED IN HONG KONG"

Nanking, Aug. 15. An agreement has been concluded between the Chinese Customs and the Hong Kong Government, providing for the stationing of Chinese Customs inspectors in Hong Kong in an effort to control smuggling into and from China, it was stated officially today.

The announcement said the pact was approved by the Executive Yuan. The Chinese Government spokesman recently accused Hong Kong of failing to cooperate on anti-smuggling measures—an accusation which brought a Hong Kong report that the Chinese officials themselves frequently were involved.

The Government said additional anti-smuggling measures were ordered:

- (1) More Customs stations and sub-stations to be established on land frontiers and various islands. Additionally the Chinese Navy was asked to provide facilities to be enlarged and equipped with modern arms and telecommunications devices.
- (2) Land, sea and air traffic inspection will be intensified.
- (3) Large-size revenue cutters will be assigned to the Customs service to permit long range operations.—Associated Press.

NEW DOMINION OF INDIA IS ESTABLISHED IN GLARE OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOR

New Delhi, Aug. 15. With royal pomp and oriental splendor, Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of British India, took oath of office as the first Governor-General of Hindu India today.

In the famous Durbar Hall of Government House which until Friday was the Viceregal Palace, Lord Mountbatten stood before the new Chief Justice of India and kissed a Bible to seal his oath.

Members of the first People's Government of Free India, well behind schedule, even though India's first free Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, pleaded with the populace to make way for the official coach.

Red carpets had been laid across the wide walk to the entrance of Government House but these had to be hurriedly removed because of the surging crowd.

In the Hall—Inside the Durbar Hall there was an impressive solemnity befitting the birth of a new nation. The Mountbattens sat on throne chairs facing their own flag on the opposite wall—blue with "India" and the Crown inscribed in gold.

Henceforth this flag will replace the Union Jack on Government House while the national flag of India will fly on the Secretariat Buildings flanking either side of the road leading to what was until yesterday the house of the 30th and last Viceroy.

India's first Chief Justice, Sir Haridass Kari, administered the oath of office.

Lord Mountbatten administered the oath of allegiance to the country and constitution to members of the Cabinet, led by Nehru wearing white cap, coat and trousers.

He was followed by the Home, Information and Broadcasting Minister (Sardar Patel), wearing dhoti shirt—outside his trousers, and khandi or homespun scarf hanging over his left shoulder.

Respected Rajendra Prasad, Minister of Food and Agriculture, wore a brown coat and after him came the Education Minister, (Maulana Azad), reading the oath in Urdu.

Lord Mountbatten delivered to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan the King's warmest wishes voiced his own hope that India and Pakistan would live in peace without the "terrible crimes which have been committed."

The King's message, read by Lord Mountbatten on his last day as Viceroy, said:

"In thus achieving your independence by agreement, you have set an example to freedom-loving people throughout the world."

"I know that I can speak for all sections of opinion within the British Commonwealth when I say that the new nations will reach a solution satisfactory to all."

Viscount Mountbatten said that only Hyderabad among the great States ruled by Princes had not accepted Union with India "but we will reach a solution satisfactory to all."

Mahatma Gandhi, he added, was the "architect of freedom," and he said "let us not forget all that India owes to him."

"We miss his presence here today and would have him know how much he is in our thoughts."

This remark drew another ovation.

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Java Warfare Spreads To Madura: Heavy Clashes

Batavia, Aug. 15. Fighting on all fronts in Java and heavy clashes on the Pamekasan front on Madura Island were reported in a summary of the Republican military situation broadcast tonight by the Jogjakarta Radio, "The Voice of Free Indonesia."

Pamekasan is the second biggest town on Madura Island, the occupation of which was begun by the Dutch forces before the ceasefire order was given on August 4.

No estimate of the damage caused was released but the area contained between 200,000 and 300,000 drums of oil.

Armed and isolated guerrilla bands in Java and Sumatra "still form a source of disturbance and insecurity," another communique announced today.

The fall of Tasikmalaja and Garoet, although confirmed by foreign observers, has still not been officially announced by the Dutch.

Dutch positions in the Pamekasan area, 60 miles southeast of Cheribon, and 20 miles northeast of Tjilatjap, are under Republican mortar and machine-gun fire.

Dutch patrols are encountering fire around Malang, provincial capital of East Java south of Sourabaya, and along the west front of Sourabaya itself.

The Indonesians said the Dutch also took Bedono, southwest of Ambarawa, and that two companies of infantry and seven light tanks attacked Randosari behind an artillery range.

Patrols at the south limit of the fertile plain stretching from Soerabaya in East Java was unsuccessfully attacked by the Dutch, the Republicans said.

The Dutch said 300 Indonesians attacked their occupying force at Kajogogong in South Sumatra, while mortar fire against their position in the Soerabaya and Malang sectors was frequent.

Dutch infantrymen were reported by the Dutch to have "mopped up" over 385 square miles of Southwest Java's rich estate areas since the August 5th ceasefire.

The Indonesians claimed that during the past week a Dutch warship, patrolling the waters around Bengkalis island near Sumatra fired on a Chinese junk and heavily damaged it.

It added that several other junks were stopped and towed to the unknown.

The Dutch announced that the Tandjengporek fire has been put under control.

Liquid chemicals were used to put out the fire.

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ARABS AND JEWS CLASH IN RECORD FIGHTING

The hottest Arab-Jewish fighting since 1939 broke out today in the Haifa-Tel Aviv area and when uneasy order had been restored, four persons were dead and 45 wounded.

Arabs shot into passing buses were sitting around a fire in an orange grove near Petah Tikva for the traditional Ramadan festival meal in preparation for the fast starting at dawn.

Twenty-five armed Jews emerged from the darkness, separated the mob and sprayed them with gunfire killed four and injured one.

The women and children fled, some into houses and others into the depths of the orange grove.

The Jews previously laid mines which they set off by remote control.

One mine blew up a home with a terrible explosion.

The Jews drove off in a truck and the police, who arrived six hours later, found the mired home in a shambles with both dead and live members of the family buried in the wreckage.

Soldiers joined with the police in dragging out the crushed bodies into the burning sun.

The Palestine Government, in a statement referring to the Arab-Jewish clashes on the border of Tel-Aviv and Jaffa, denied the charges.

The Arab victims included four youths (allegedly brigands) and an Arab family of a man, his wife and five children.

Two other children of the family are still buried under the debris of their home which was blown up at 2 a.m.

There are no immediate details on the other three listed Arab fatalities.

The attack began when 20 Arab men and women and children

disturbances were part of a "concerted plan."

The statement said the riots were a "series of disconnected incidents confined to a limited area where Arabs and Jews live side by side."

British troops were attacked in another incident today.

A bomb was hurled from a speeding truck into army huts at Nahariya, near the Syrian border.

Military and police swooped down on the diamond town of Nathanya in a dawn operation and arrested 51 Jews.

The arrests were not in connection with the Arab-Jews flareup.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from London, said the Foreign Office spokesman stated that British troops would not remain neutral in the Arab-Jewish clashes in Palestine but would oppose which ever side used violence.—United Press and Associated Press.

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Wedemeyer On Last Lap Of His Mission

Shanghai, Aug. 15. Lt.-Gen. Wedemeyer, President Truman's special envoy to China and Korea, took off today for the South Chinese port of Canton on the last lap of his fact-finding tour of the Far East.

Gen. Wedemeyer is scheduled to return to Nanking this weekend to begin preparation of his report to the President.

Canton has been busily preparing to welcome him.

Preparations, according to the Associated Press correspondent at Canton, included special repairs to the highway between Pien Ho (The Milky Way) aerodrome and the city to ensure a smooth ride for the general and his party.

In addition, sidewalk merchants were ejected from their "booths" and the streets were given a thorough sweeping to impress the visitors.

Among officials with whom General Wedemeyer will resume acquaintance will be Governor of Kwangtung General Lo Chong-ying, whom he originally met during the Burma Campaign.

Meanwhile, a Peiping message says Communist forces began today seeping back into the rear of Nationalist columns which are attempting to put Central Hopei

under firm government control.

Skirmishing broke out anew in the railway area south of Peiping which the Nationalists cleared prior to travelling to the Peiping.

Observers gave a cautious evaluation to claims that West Hopei Province had been cleared of Communists.

In the past the Reds have melted before the advancing Nationalists only to come back later.

The rumored administrative streamlining in North China to the Nationalists might be resolved to see the offensive through.

Semi-official sources said it is tentatively planned to widen the military authority of the Generalissimo's North China Office similar to the reorganization effected in Manchuria.

They said that to the best of their knowledge the widened powers would rest in the hands of Gen. Li Tsung-jen, present head of the Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters.—United Press and Associated Press.

The Weather

The anticyclone over Japan has weakened. Pressure remains moderately high over China and is low over Mongolia and the 2 of the Canadian. A depression covers Guam with a shallow trough of low pressure extending E to the China Sea.

Today's Forecast:—Light or moderate E winds, mainly felt.

Yesterday's Weather:—

Maximum: 87.0 deg. Fah.

Minimum: 78.0 deg. Fah.

Barometer: 11.6 inches.

Humidity: 75%.

Rainfall: Nil. Total since Jan. 1—188.7 mm. or 7.43 inches as against an average of 181.7 mm. or 7.15 inches.

Readings at:

10 a.m. 4 p.m.

1011.4 1009.4 m.h.

80.6 78.0 inches.

80.6 78.0 inches.

78 76 deg. F.

Wind Direction: ... S.W. 7 deg.

Wind Force: ... 9 to 11 knots.

ON OTHER PAGES

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P.O.W. Suicide Pact.

Page Three: Gold Bars Found.

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Page Ten: Starling Fact.

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Sects Celebrate Independence Of India Day

The Independence of India and the establishment of the Dominions of India and Pakistan yesterday were celebrated by the local Indian community with a flag-raising ceremony at the Sikh Temple in the morning and a social function at Sookunpoo in the afternoon.

Indian ships and offices were closed for the day and offices workers and Indian members of the Police Force granted special leave to commemorate the occasion. Most of the Indian ships and offices flew the Indian flag by side with the Union Jack while the Muslims hoisted the "half-moon and star" Moslem flag.

Addressing a gathering of about 700 at the Indian Recreation Club, Mr. Ramna, Secretary of the Indian Independence Celebration Committee, declared that the "very need of our people today is harmony".

"We have the brains, we have the brawn; the evil that infects our people is lack of unity, unity that constitutes the first prerequisite of strength, peace and prosperity," added Mr. Ramna. "Let us hope, he said, that our hearts, to cleanse of the dross of suspicion and hatred that has dragged our national system for the past decade and more."

Pious Hope

"Let us share in the pious wish expressed not long ago by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, that the two flags

Engineers' Strike Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

Reports in the Chinese Press had spread alarm among the Chinese population as it was pictured as a possible repetition of the 1925 general strike when the whole commercial and every-day life of the Colony was immobilized.

There has been a rush to store up food and fuel, leading to a jump in prices ranging from 20 to 50 per cent.

Housewives were busily buying up daily necessities as a stand by for an emergency.

Statement

It is unconditionally reported that the Government has received the following statement was released by the Government spokesman: "Employees are unable to accede to the demands put forward by the Chinese Engineers' Institute for an increase in basic minimum wages by 50 per cent."

"However, any of the employees concerned is willing to consider representations regarding wages, etc., in his own firm; and where causes for dissatisfaction are common, employees in any particular industry as a whole are prepared to arrive at a settlement through joint negotiation machinery similar to that described in the Labour Officer's statement published in the Press."

The Government spokesman was unable to say whether the strike would come off or not, or what concerns would be involved if it should materialize.

Soldiers Tell Of Chinese Drowned After Party

Nanking, Aug. 15.

Two soldier companions of Corp. Frank Aldrich at a pre-nuptial drinking party testified before a general court martial trying the combat veteran for murder that they saw him drop a Chinese to death from a bridge spanning a small river on the night of August 1.

Alcohol and obtained separate trials after their legal representatives had entered pleas of not guilty on two counts of murder.

Cervonne, who was tried by a new court following the conclusion of Aldrich's case.

Sgt. Charles Serator and Corp. Frank Parker testified that Aldrich was "very drunk."

SHIPPING

During July a decrease of 4.3 per cent, compared with the June figure, was registered in shipping tonnage arriving and leaving Hong Kong harbour, according to the Far Eastern Economic Review.

A total of 708 river and ocean-going ships, aggregating 1,304,537 tons, arrived and left the Colony during July registering a decrease of 55,527 tons compared with the total tonnage for June.

For Reasons Of Loyalty

Washington, Aug. 15. The Civil Service Commission disclosed today that it has found 10 additional State Department employees ineligible for government employment "for loyalty reasons, all of them involving Communism."

This brings to 20 the number of State Department workers removed since July 1 last year for security reasons. —Associated Press.

Burned Boy With Cigarette

Tung Lam, 48-year-old locksmith, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Conklin at Central to four months hard labour for ill-treating a 10-year-old boy, Tsang Chi-kong.

Tung, who pleaded guilty, was stated to have hit the boy about the face and to have burned him with a cigarette butt on the neck and face.

Defendant brought the boy to the police station on August 14 alleging that the latter had picked his pocket. Inquiries revealed that defendant, prior to this, had tied the boy up and tried to extract a confession by hitting and burning him.

The boy was left tied up and was released by his sister who heard his cries.

Inspector M. Saul prosecuted.

Money Market

Speculation in gold was unabated yesterday though fluctuations narrowed down to eleven points.

The market opened at \$303 a tad. Down to \$359 for a while it recovered and by luncheon recess it was up to \$366.

In the afternoon steady buying pressure forced the price up to \$371.50 before the market closed. A good deal of interest was centred on piastres and fresh peace rumours rent the price up to \$14.70 a 100.

It had opened at \$13.50, and for a while was down to \$13.40. It closed at \$14.55.

Chinese National Currency futures were quoted nominal at 134 cts. for CNS1,000 throughout the day.

Spot opened at 134 cts. and went up to 14.15 cts.

U.S. dollars, after two days of comparative quiet, again spurred to \$5.68.

Sterling was also somewhat better at \$13.05; while Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.53.

CHURCH FUND

The following is a list of donations to St. John's Cathedral Restoration Fund received up to Aug. 14 which have not yet been acknowledged in the press: Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. \$1,000. Mrs. Lydia Moo Wong \$25. Restoration Box \$16.10—\$104.10. Received up to Aug. 7 and already acknowledged \$119,810.73.

Total donations to Aug. 14 \$120,851.83.

HONG KONG EX-P.O.W. MADE SUICIDE PACT

Reno, Nevada, Aug. 15.

A bizarre pact of eight Hong Kong Canadian and American soldiers, who vowed to commit suicide if the post-war world failed to justify the horrors they experienced in a Japanese prison camp, was disclosed today by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Vanderbilt, millionaire play-boy grandson of the famed Commodore Vanderbilt, told the tale to a coroner's jury inquiring into the death of his personal secretary, Canadian-born Melvin C. Roberts, 27.

Vanderbilt said that six of the eight men, who were the only survivors of Japanese "gasoline pig" medical experiments that wiped out 75 per cent of Roberts' regiment, had already fulfilled their pledge.

Roberts, a Staff Sergeant stationed with the Canadians at Hong Kong at the outbreak of the war, was one of them. But the identities of the other five dead and the two still living remained a mystery because Vanderbilt forgot the names told him by Roberts while the latter brooded over his prison camp treatment and the state of the world today.

"War Casualty" In a verdict returned yesterday, the jury ruled that Roberts' death last Saturday was suicide. But after hearing Vanderbilt recount the story of Roberts' four years of torture, it appended the qualification: "Actually, this death should be considered as an honourable war casualty."

Vanderbilt repeated the tale of the vow taken during the darkest years of the men's internment during 1941-45. He related:

"Roberts told me they took a vow to kill themselves if life back home after their release from prison proved unhappy. Roberts told me the names of two or three men, but I have forgotten them. When you're talking over war experiences you mention names, events and places, but you can never remember them later."

August 9

He said he had "never seen anyone so bitter about war" as Roberts. He said the story of the suicide pact came out after Roberts heard a speech on Russia and other post-war problems by the Sixth Army Commander, General Mark Clark, in Reno.

London Matriculation

The following Hong Kong candidates have passed the London Matriculation Examination held in June:—

1st Division:—5638 Robertson, L.R.S., 5647 Wong, Elbow. 2nd Division:—5591 Ahwee, M.E., 5593 Au, Sam, 5599 Chin, Wan, 5606 Fung, Thos, 5610 Hung, Bracho, M. Cui, 5614 Kon, Pun Shui, 5617 Kwong, Shou, 5618 Lam, Hung, 5627 Ng, Hon, Wing, 5641 Terry, M.E., 5642 Tang, Kam, 5652 Wong, Sad, Laan.

Passed one Subject to complete Examination:—5559 Yan, Irene.

Fulfil one Subject only:—5628 Mak, Sun, Lin, English, 5592 Alway, Richard, French, 5605 Elliot, G.F.S., Lower French, 5639 Tam, Pui, Hing, Chemistry, 5634 Shih, King, Heat.

AIR TRAFFIC

Compared with June, a 21 per cent increase in Hong Kong air traffic was recorded during July with 234 aircraft arriving at Kai Tak.

The Far Eastern Economic Review says that 4,233 passengers landed at Kai Tak and 3,770 left by air, during the month. The total passengers was 35 per cent more than the June figure.

CNRRA Charge Denied

Shanghai, Aug. 15. Mr. P. H. Ho, Director-General of CNRRA, today branded as completely unfounded Chinese press reports of irregularities involving Deputy-Director C. M. Li and five other CNRRA officials.

Ho said he reserved the right to prosecute the newspapers. The newspapers said an anonymous informer had filed a charge with the Shanghai Procurator that Li, C. T. Tung (head of the CNRRA financial department), Chang (head of the sales department), Ho Koi-shih (head of the fishery department), Chen Kwang-yuen (head of the waterway and transport) and Han Shih-shan (head of the general affairs department) were guilty of five charges of malfeasance.

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Macao Added To Export Control Order

The Government has added Macao to the Export Control Order with effect from Aug. 10, and a notification to this effect will appear in the Government Gazette.

Exporters are advised that after this date they will only be permitted to export wood, oil, tin and raw rubber to Macao provided a licence is issued by the Import & Export Department, which will only be given on completion of a Declaration on the usual form (Green Form 2/A Export) to the effect that payment will be received from the importer in U.S. Dollars.

Two Brawls At The Red Lion

Two men were arrested and one sent to Hospital after two brawls in the Red Lion Inn, Han-kow Road, Kowloon, last night.

The Emergency Unit was called out twice, once shortly after 7 p.m. and again shortly before 9 p.m.

The brawls were staged by seamen from the "General Gordon" and a number of other Europeans.

Early in the night, an argument started, which was followed by a fight, but on the arrival of the Emergency Unit, peace was soon restored.

An incident at 9 p.m. was more serious.

Bottles and glasses were thrown about and again the Emergency Unit was called out.

A large crowd gathered in the vicinity and one seaman, taking off his clothes challenged the world to do battle.

The pavement outside the Inn was littered with broken glass. One of the swing doors of the Inn was completely ripped off. No other serious damage was done.

The Emergency Unit soon had matters under control.

The arrested men were taken to the Police Station and later released on bail.

As a precautionary measure the shutters of the Inn were put up and business was suspended for the rest of the evening.

LICENSING BOARD

A meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, Nov. 3, at 3.30 p.m. for the purpose of considering applications for Publicans' Licences, Hotel Keepers' Adjunct Licences and Restaurant Adjunct Licences for the year 1947-1948 under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, 1931.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Magistracy, Victoria, Hong Kong.

All applications must be forwarded to the Magistracy on or before Wednesday, Aug. 27, and must be accompanied by a deposit of \$15 to cover the cost of advertising.

Applicants for licences or for transfer thereof, and persons objecting to such applications, must appear in person at the meeting.

WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Hong Kong Catholic Centre \$250. Catholic Truth Society, \$250. —\$500. "A Day's Pay a Month" \$250. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shea \$200. Mr. and Mrs. H. Noble \$100. Anonymous \$100. Total \$1,150.

Hong Kong Government Contribution \$1,150, to August 18 \$2,094,975.86. Grand Total \$2,607,275.86.

20 KILLED, 10 HURT IN TRAIN CRASH

Twenty were killed and over ten injured in a railway accident at Po Kut in Chinese territory shortly after 3.30 p.m. yesterday. A train, with five carriage loads of timber belonging to UNRRA, left the Kowloon Terminus for Canton shortly after 1 p.m.

When near Po Kut, the five carriages, for some unknown reason, became uncoupled from the engine.

Sliding backwards, these five carriages crashed into an oncoming goods train.

The engine of the goods train and two carriages were badly smashed.

The down train from Canton was held up and did not arrive in Kowloon until 11.30 p.m.

On receipt of news of the crash, a party of Police under Mr. Heath, Commanding Officer of Hong Kong and New Territories, Divisional Inspector Leys and Inspector Baldwin was sent to the scene.

Two ambulances from the Kowloon Fire Bridge were also sent.

Six of the injured were brought back to Kowloon and taken to the Kowloon Hospital.

Inspector T. Collins left Kowloon at 7 p.m. yesterday for Lowu to meet the oncoming train.

Monty In Germany

London, Aug. 14. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery left Northolt Airport today in a Royal Air Force Dakota for Germany.

Reuter understands that Lord Montgomery will stay in Germany only two days and will return to London during the week-end.

The present visit—which is slightly overdue owing to Lord Montgomery's absence from Europe on his Australian tour—is a normal routine visit such as he has paid to the General Commanding Officer of the British Zone in Germany at short intervals since he became Chief of Imperial General Staff.—Reuter.

LABOUR RESTIVENESS IN ITALY

Rome, Aug. 14.

The Communist-dominated Italian Labour Federation threatened countrywide agitation today if inflationary price rises continued and demanded government measures that would give labour control over a large part of Italy's internal economies.

The labour blast against Premier de Gasperi was the strongest since formation of the non-Leftist government ten weeks ago. It coincided with the Communist Party attack on Italy's foreign policy, which attack took up and expanded earlier Soviet charges that de Gasperi was opening Italy to United States imperialism.

De Gasperi, who is on vacation in Northern Italy, announced that he would return to Rome on Tuesday for an emergency conference with labour officials. He also is scheduled to hold meetings with financial and economic experts.

Giuseppe di Vittorio, militant Communist General Secretary of the 6,000,000-member CGIL, sketched the federation's demands with the warning: "The situation is very grave. The population cannot support further rises in the cost of living. If we should lose too much time, it will not be possible to avoid strong movements of protest by the popular masses, especially in the great urban centres. The CGIL hopes to prevent such agitation through the urgent adoption of adequate provisions."

It particularly condemned the exemption of the foreign press from censorship and said leaving all "information" free of control would mean distribution of news and photographs about any subject, "even those that in every country are considered as a reserved nature for military or other reasons."—United Press.

"U.S. Imperialism" The Communist newspaper L'Unita, which earlier this week published a Moscow dispatch quoting the Russian newspaper Pravda as saying that a projected Italo-American treaty of friendship would submit Italy to U.S. imperialism, devoted four columns to an "attack on the accord as 'opening the door to every foreign capitalist initiative.'"

L'Unita said a treaty guaranteeing reciprocal rights to Italians and Americans would mean only that U.S. capital "could invade Italy, while the Italians merely watched with folded arms."

It particularly condemned the exemption of the foreign press from censorship and said leaving all "information" free of control would mean distribution of news and photographs about any subject, "even those that in every country are considered as a reserved nature for military or other reasons."—United Press.

Dr. Vittorio demanded that inflation be countered by: firstly, institution of a differential rationing scheme to discriminate against privileged classes; in favour of the more needy, long advocated by the Communists.

Secondly, immediate distribution of UNRRA textile stocks through consumer or cooperative groups, who would determine prices or when to give goods away free.

Thirdly, selling "at cost or very slight profit" of shoes, textiles and food products held by industries, "always through consumer or cooperative groups."

Fourthly, intensification of food imports and their entire distribution through "groups of collection."

A total of 89,610 persons came into and left Hong Kong by ocean-going and river steamers during July, according to the Far Eastern Economic Review.

The arrivals were 12,778 by river ships and 28,465 by ocean-going vessels making a total of 41,243. Departures from the Colony were 21,380 by river steamers and 19,787 by ocean-going vessels, totalling 41,173.

Letters From Readers

In The Throes

Sir,—For the last six months, my company, the Hing With Ceramics Co., Ltd., a ceramics product company has been in the throes of a circumstance which threatens to annihilate that company's very existence. It was with the idea of using Hong Kong's local raw material to manufacture a product useful to Hong Kong that the company was organized. In its experimental stage, it obtained its clay from the Chia-Kuo Ling Hill through the Hong Kong Clay & Kaolin Co. Finding this clay suitable, a factory was started, skilled labourers were employed. In fact, everything contingent upon the requirements of such a factory was installed. When it was ready for operation, orders from builders in Hong Kong poured in. Such accumulated orders would have taken the full capacity of the factory. The factory was ready to start production when the Hong Kong Government for the first time

purchase the clay for our factory, we were informed that the whole output of clay in that hill had been contracted by the S.T.I. department to be shipped to Japan. Despite our repeated applications to that department, we were informed slowly that when the clay was contracted, that department overlooked the fact that it was taking all the raw material which the ceramic factory depended on.

Finding it impossible to appeal to the S.T.I. department to grant even a part of this raw material to us, we were forced to seek and experiment on other clay, in the meantime maintaining the full overhead of our factory without production. It was after some forty-two experiments were made to obtain a clay that was suitable, though not quite satisfactory. This clay is located next to the clay site of the Hong Kong Clay & Kaolin Co. so we decided to approach them for the clay. The factory was ready to start production when the Hong Kong Government for the first time

problem was now solved, but again we were informed by Government that the clay of that area was reserved. We are at a loss to understand what the reservation is for, but the net result is that we are unable to obtain any of that clay for our factory. It looks as if we are not going to obtain any clay in Hong Kong at all.

If there is a government economic policy for Hong Kong surely the development of factories locally, particularly factories which need not import foreign raw material is of primary importance. Day instead, we have experienced such an enormous amount of difficulty because we wish to utilize the raw material available in Hong Kong. Further, we were manufacturing a building material which is surely needed here; and for government to place such difficulty on its path is to retard the growth and building of the Colony of Hong Kong.

TANG SIU

U.S. GOLD COINS SEIZED ON H. KONG DROME

The suspicions of Chinese Revenue Officer 157 resulted in the seizure of 23 U.S. gold \$20 coins at Kai Tak Airfield on Aug. 14, and their confiscation by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday.

In granting Senior Revenue Officer Humphreys' application for a confiscation order, His Worship commented on the increasing number of such cases during recent weeks.

Presenting the facts of the case, SRO Humphreys said that Wong Keung, 30-year-old merchant, was at Kai Tak Airfield with two trunks at about 12 noon on August 14, awaiting embarkation on a CALI plane for Manila.

When asked by CRO 157 whether he had anything to declare, specially gold, defendant replied in the negative. Being suspicious, the Revenue Officer called accused to go over to the search counter to have his luggage searched.

Nothing was found in the first trunk, said SRO Humphreys. Before the second trunk was opened, Wong was again asked whether he had anything to declare and again replied in the negative.

In The Bag

When the second piece of luggage was opened, continued the prosecuting officer, defendant stated once more that he had no contraband goods. The Revenue Officer, proceeding with his search, touched something hard and, lifting a corner of the bottom, saw the gold coins.

The gold pieces, declared SRO Humphreys, were an cleverly concealed in the bottom of the trunk that the whole bottom had to be pulled up before all the coins were discovered.

If, continued SRO Humphreys, defendant did not realize that it was illegal to bring gold out of the Colony he would not have concealed the coins as there was no necessity for such concealment when bringing them into Manila.

In a continued statement, went on the prosecuting officer, accused said, "I arrived in Hong Kong from Amoy about two weeks ago. I stayed at the Tung Shan Hotel. I am now on my way to Manila."

Concluding SRO Humphreys said that he had been instructed to apply for the confiscation of the gold coins (valued at HK\$6,600) without any fine being imposed.

In mitigation, Mr. M. W. Lo pleaded that defendant was a merchant in Manila who went to Amoy to sell goods. He came down to Hong Kong with the gold coins which he said, represented the price of the merchandise sold. His object was to bring the gold back to Manila. Defendant, said Mr. Lo, admitted that he did not apply for

permission and was, therefore, undoubtedly guilty. The question was whether His Worship should confiscate the whole lot of 23 coins.

"Guilty"

Defending counsel urged His Worship to make a confiscation order for half the quantity of coins seized instead of the whole lot.

"There seems to be an increasing number of such cases," commented His Worship. "We have been having one every week recently. I have to confiscate all the coins seized. I shall not impose any fine on defendant. The gold is confiscated to the Import & Export Department."

YARN PURCHASES

Several misleading statements have recently been made in connection with the Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry's purchase of cotton yarn from the China Textile Corporation, says an official announcement.

The facts are that the contract is for 2,000 to 3,000 bales per month at Hong Kong's option, for delivery late in the year.

Although the prices are considerably below those of the current contract, it is not possible to say precisely yet what the reduction in the Department's selling price will be; it is very unlikely in any case that any of the cheaper yarn will reach the factories before the end of the year. Supplies under the old contract, which is not yet completed, must naturally be cleared first.

It is also possible that reduction in the price of higher counts may be accompanied by an increase in the price of 20's though this will be avoided if possible.

STOLE LICENSE

Three Chinese, Law, Cheung, 32, Yuen Hing, 25, and Ho Ki, 25, were sentenced by Mr. C. Conklin at Central yesterday to 12 months, six months and four months hard labour, respectively, for stealing the hawk's license of Teoi Shing, Law, a returned bushee, was ordered to be again banished at the conclusion of sentence.

Inspector M. Saul prosecuted.

HE HOPES

Beverly Hills, Aug. 15. General Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of the Philippines and commander of the Fourth Army, declared today the Army needs 1,750,000 effectives to fight another war which he hopes never comes.—Associated Press.

What Happened In The Courts

Stole Canvas Hosing

Chan Lai-ping, 21, spinster, purchased a length of canvas hose from Leung Kan, 56-year-old unemployed, for \$10. She was fined \$1,000 by Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday.

According to the prosecution, the hose was stolen from the Prince's Theatre on July 21. On a report of this larceny being received by the Mong Kok Police Station, inquiries were instituted.

On Aug. 11 a detective met Leung Kan at Portland Street and questioned him. Not being satisfied with his answers, the detective brought accused back to the Station.

Accused brought the detective to 900 Canton Road, ground floor, where the hose was found concealed in a box in the inner part of the shop. Second defendant, who claimed to be the owner of the business, was questioned by the Police officer. She stated that she bought the hose from Leung for \$10.

Asked whether she had a licence for her business as a marine store dealer, Chan replied in the negative. She was brought back to the Station and booked on the charges of receiving stolen property and conducting an unlicensed marine store.

Leung, who pleaded that he picked the hose up from the street, was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

SAMPAN MISTRESS FERRIED PROSTITUTES

A passenger sampan mistress went to prison for six weeks yesterday when she was unable to pay the fine of \$200 imposed on her by Marine Magistrate Neil Garland for using her craft for conveying prostitutes in the harbour.

The Police prosecutor told the Court that the sampan was hovering in the vicinity of Buoy 10 at 10.50 p.m. on the night of August 14, with three prostitutes on board.

Defendant had had two previous convictions.

SNATCHER

Sentence of four months' hard labour and re-exclusion was passed on Chan Chung, 20, when he pleaded guilty before Mr. W.H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday to a charge of snatching.

Prosecuting, Inspector J. Orem stated that Mrs. W.H. Bailey of Lytton House, Mody Road, was walking with her husband along Austin Avenue at about 9.15 p.m. on Thursday when accused came up from behind and snatched the bag she was carrying.

When the alarm was raised, defendant was chased by an unknown Chinese who arrested him and handed him over to a RAF Police patrol passing by. Defendant, went on Inspector Orem, had a previous conviction for larceny on July 24 last when he was ordered to be expelled from the Colony.

CAUTIONED

Charged with making collections on behalf of a Canton charitable institution without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, Lau Leung, Ng Kung Yuen and Yip Him Man were discharged with a caution by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at Central yesterday.

S.J. Coles said that defendants were collecting money from shops in Wanchai and appeared to represent a hospital in China. The promoter had been interviewed yesterday but has since disappeared.

It seemed a genuine case, said S.J. Coles, except that permission had not been obtained, and the police did not want to press the case. All the books taken from defendants were ordered confiscated and about \$8, the proceeds of subscriptions, ordered to be put into the Poor Box.

Child Murder Case Ends

Yu Mui-fong, woman, charged with the murder of the small son of her husband's concubine, reserved her defence when, at Central yesterday, she was committed to stand trial at the next Sessions.

The last prosecution witness, Tang Shing, accused's servant, said yesterday he had never seen accused ill treat the child. He had often seen her carrying the child in her arms.

Tang, who discovered the woman and child in bed, said he was sure the child was dead. He could not say if accused had looked ill.

Tang said he called accused's husband, who sent his wife to hospital, where she was found to be suffering from poisoning. Chinese police constable Chueng Por appeared at Central yesterday on a charge of having demanded \$100 with menaces from Chau Pui, lorry driver.

CARELESS

Sin Tung, licensed driver of No. 67 Electric Road, charged before Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at Central yesterday with driving without due care and caution and failing to have full control of the vehicle, was fined \$150.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. S.J. Reddish in evidence said at about 6.40 p.m. on Aug. 14 in Lockhart Road he saw defendant's lorry travelling from West to East in the centre of the road at about 45 m.p.h.

Sitting beside the driver was a Chinese female and next to the female was another Chinese man. Before he could overtake defendant he had to travel at about 65 m.p.h.

Defendant stated that it would be impossible to travel at that speed in Lockhart Road owing to its condition, but admitted that there were three people in the driving cabin. Charged before Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at Central yesterday with driving in a dangerous manner in Hennessy Road at 9.45 p.m. on Aug. 14, Leung Man-ming was fined \$100 when he pleaded guilty.

For the prosecution S.J. Reddish said that defendant was driving at about 40 m.p.h. It was pure luck that nobody was run over.

JUST 10 CENTS

Another week's remand, in gaol custody, was ordered by Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday when Pang So, 27, Wong Wal, 24, and Leung Sam, 33, appeared before His Worship charged with demanding with menaces the sum of 10 cents from Chan Yuen, Kwok Yau and Tang Tai on Aug. 8.

Detective Sub-Inspector V.M. Morrison, Special Investigator, is appearing for the prosecution.

JAPS SENTENCED

The sentences passed on nine Japanese civilians—Toda Mitsugu, Nakamura Katsumi, Yonemura Masatoshi, Nagai Takegoro, Cho Kun Toki, Takeuchi Seichi, Utsonomiya Koza, Zushi Teruo and Suenobu Fumio—for war crimes in Formosa, have been confirmed by the G.O.C.

Accused were sentenced in terms of imprisonment varying from one to ten years.

U.N. Committee At Belsen Camp

Belsen, Aug. 14. Delegates of the United Nations sub-committee of enquiry on Palestine, visiting the notorious Nazi concentration camp of Belsen, now renamed "Hohne" camp and the home of 10,300 Jews, arrived today as transports were leaving the camp with some 400 Jews bound for Palestine.

The members of the committee, who were surrounded on arrival by representatives of five Jewish organisations working in the camp, picked out four men and three women for an interview behind closed doors on the reasons why they wanted to go to Palestine.

They were also interrogating camp inhabitants to find out whether propaganda inside the camp had been responsible for influencing the Jews' decision. British military government officers in the camp, answering delegates' questions, said 2,871 Jews had left the camp for Palestine since last February under operation "Grand National".

Fifteen months ago, the delegates were told, the camp had only 77 of the original Belsen prisoners. Today it was estimated the camp had 1,800 "infiltrates," mostly Polish Jews. While some of the Jews lay sun-bathing around a large modern swimming pool, about 100 gathered to watch the arrival of the sub-committee members.

The delegates remained at the camp for an hour and a half and their chairman, Mr. John D. L. Hood, of Australia, afterwards said they had interesting talks with the camp residents on the Palestine question.

The impressions they gained, he said, would be discussed at a committee meeting in Geneva tonight when work on the report on Jews in the British and American zones of Germany would begin. Special places were being reserved for the delegates to observe this evening.

WIFE FOUGHT WITH HUSBAND'S GIRL FRIEND

A wife's fight with her husband's sweetheart (which resulted in head injuries to a seven-year-old girl) led to Police Constable Cheng Kwong demanding \$100 from the wife, alleged Detective Sub-Inspector H. T. Matches at Kowloon yesterday.

Cheng Kwong was arraigned before Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr on two charges of demanding, with menaces, the sums of \$100 and \$20 from Wong Mei-lai at 722 Nathan Road, second floor, on July 16.

DSI Matches stated that the trouble started over an assault at Po Kong Road on July 14 when complainant, accompanied by defendant, her sister and a girl friend, called on her husband's sweetheart.

The two women had "a bit of a fight" and were separated by the sweetheart's mother. The complainant then lifted a carpenter's plane standing nearby and threw it at Chau Pik-chun, "the other woman." She missed the woman and hit a seven-year-old girl, causing head injuries.

Defendant, went on DSI Matches, volunteered to bring the child to hospital. Wong Mei-lai, the defendant and the girl's mother all got into a tricycle with the girl and proceeded to the hospital where the wound was attended to and the girl sent home.

While they were leaving the hospital, continued DSI Matches, they were advised by the doctor to report the matter to the Police Station. In the Kowloon City Police Station charge-room, an agreement was reached between the complainant and the girl's mother regarding compensation. Ten dollars was paid by Wong and "all left happy," said DSI Matches.

At about 11 a.m. the following day defendant allegedly called on the complainant and stayed there for about half-an-hour talking about "this and that." He returned at about noon and said that the girl's mother had been in the Police Station the whole of the previous night asking for more compensation for her daughter.

He added that the woman wanted \$150 but that the Inspector-Duty told her that \$100 would do. The defendant was alleged to have told the complainant, to get the money.

Wong told him that she had not got the money but that she would try and locate her husband to see if he could raise it. When she saw her husband, Chan Kiu, she told him the whole story and they went back to the house. Defendant had already left by then.

Chan, on ascertaining that the constable was not armed with a warrant, insisted on his wife accompanying him to the Police Station to inquire into the matter. On the way there, it was alleged by the Crown, the couple had a quarrel, resulting in the husband beating the wife.

At about 1.30 p.m., alleged DSI Matches, the defendant called again at 722 Nathan Road and told complainant's sister, Wong Mei-si, that if he had only \$10 or \$20 to bring back to the small girl's mother that would stop her making a nuisance of herself at the Police Station. This amount was paid to him by the sister, in the absence of complainant.

Reverting back to the couple, DSI Matches said that it was while the complainant was being questioned in the Detective's Office regarding her report of having been assaulted by her

husband that the whole story came out.

Had A Drink

In her evidence, Wong Mei-lai added that after leaving the Police Station on July 14 they were joined by her sister and the friend, Ng Woon Chuen. The whole party went to a nearby cafe and had a drink. When her sister offered accused \$5 for his trouble he refused, saying "There is no need. We are friends."

Referring to the quarrel between her husband and herself, witness stated that it started with her refusing to accompany him to the Police Station. She reported this to the Inspector-on-Duty and was brought to the Detective's Office for inquiries. While there, defendant came in and her husband went up to talk to him, said witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. P.M. Lam, for the defence, witness declared that accused never met her sister before July 14. She denied that her sister discussed her (the sister's) lorry with accused or invited him to the house. This lorry was not discussed when defendant called at the house on July 15, nor did Wong Mei-lai tell Cheng Kwong that she had delivered a lorry to witness' husband on hire.

From defendant's demeanour, said witness, she obtained the impression that he was asking her to pay a higher compensation than \$10 to the girl's mother as the injury was fairly bad. Hearing was postponed until Aug. 19.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.50 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 952 kilocycles in the 31 metro band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary. 12.30 p.m.—The New Mayfair Dance Orchestra. 12.45 p.m.—Waltzes by Gung'l. 1.00 p.m.—News. Weather Report and Announcements. 1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude. 1.15 p.m.—Jena Horne (Vocal) and Turner Layton (Vocal) at the Piano. 1.30 p.m.—Studio: Andy Eldred and his all star orchestra with Lord (Vocal)—in aid of the War Memorial Fund. 2.00 p.m.—Close Down. 6.50 p.m.—Film Favourites. 7.00 p.m.—Studio: "Unit Requests"—Bill Viceroy calling—W.O. Sals. Mess, 983 Co. R.A.S.C. 8.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News. 8.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain. 8.15 p.m.—Bing Crosby and the Andrews Sisters. 8.30 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Services: "Double Decker," Part 8, a Comedy Thriller with Naughton Wayne and Basil Delford. 9.00 p.m.—Studio: Piano Recital by Huang Ming Tung, brilliant young Chinese pianist from Yenchow. 9.30 p.m.—Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto in E Minor, Opus 64. 9.57 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude. 10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News. 10.10 p.m.—Weather Report. 10.15 p.m.—Relay from the Hong Kong Hotel of Fred Carmo and his "Gipsies" Dance Orchestra. 11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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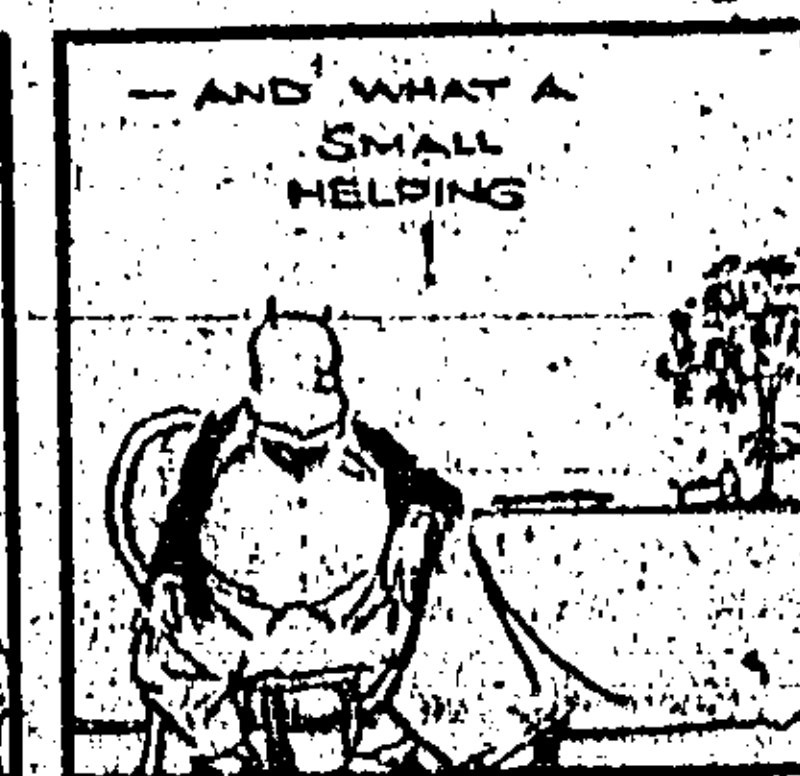
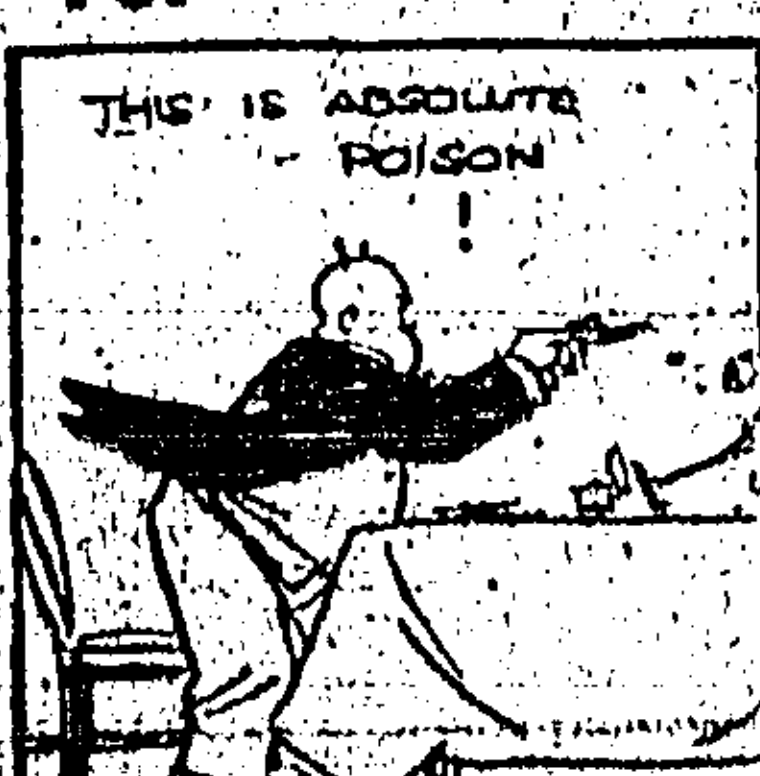
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Proportionate reductions will
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Territories and the new rates
will be charged for current con-
sumed during the month of
September, 1947.

Bulk supply consumers are
being notified direct of the de-
crease affecting their agree-
ments with this Company for
the supply of current.

BY ORDER OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hongkong, 12th Aug., 1947.

COSMO CLUB

LIBERATION DAY PARTY

Hongkong Liberation will be
celebrated on Saturday, 16th
August with a dance-party from
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Notice is hereby given that a
meeting of the Licensing Board
will be held in the Council
Chamber on Monday, the 18th
day of November, 1947, at
3.30 p.m., for the purpose of
considering applications for
Publicans' Licences, Hotel
Keepers' Adjunct Licences and
Restaurant Adjunct Licences for
the year 1947-1948 under the
Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, 1931.

Forms of application may be
obtained at the Magistracy, Vic-
toria, Hong Kong.

All applications must be for-
warded to the Magistracy on or
before Wednesday, the 27th
day of August, 1947, and must
be accompanied by a deposit of
Fifteen Dollars to cover the cost
of advertising.

Applicants for licences or for
transfer thereof, and persons
objecting to such applications,
must appear in person at the
meeting.

KONG MAN TSUN,
Secretary to the Licensing Board.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1947.

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LAMB ARREST CASE

Crown Opens Case | Lamb's Story Of For The Defence | His Committal

"Can it be thought for a moment that if the plaintiff had a shadow of ability to maintain claims which he had previously put forward—such damaging claims, claims from which immense damages would flow—that he would ever have dropped them for the relatively puny claim now before the Court?" asked Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, opening the case for defence yesterday in the action in which Robert Sandeman Lamb is claiming damages for false imprisonment against R. D. Monkhouse, Immigration Officer, Hong Kong.

The case is being heard before
Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Jus-
tice.

Lamb is represented by Mr.
B.A. Bernacchi, instructed by
Mr. F.H. Loseby.

Mr. Lonsdale, assisted by Mr.
L.R. Andrewes, is appearing for
Monkhouse.

When hearing was resumed
yesterday morning, Lamb, in
answer to a question put to him
by Sir Henry Blackall, said that
he had found out that he was
sent here by parties other than
the Hong Kong Government.
Lamb further said that he had,
in fact, been sent here against
the wishes of the Hong Kong
Government and that he did not
claim to be entitled to a return
passage to Shanghai from the
Hong Kong Government or the
defendant.

Opening for the defence, Mr.
Lonsdale said:—
"The chief complaint of the
plaintiff, as expressed by my
learned friend, is an act of com-
plete totalitarian ferocity.

"It would not be unbecoming
for one who had adhered to the
King's enemies to make such an
allegation if in fact it were
justified. It would not be un-
becoming of the plaintiff, had
he been able to maintain claims
which he previously put for-
ward, claims of an agreement
in which His Excellency the
Governor and the Attorney had
taken part, to bring him from
Shanghai and then for the At-
torney General, through the
powers of the Immigration Of-
ficer, to throw him into prison.
If those were the facts, it would
not be unbecoming of him to

make such an allegation.
"These claims have, however,
been dropped, by consent admit-
tedly, but can it be thought for
a moment that if the plaintiff
had a shadow of ability to main-
tain those claims, such damag-
ing claims, claims from which
immense damages would flow,
that he would ever have dropped
them for the relatively claim
now before the Court?

"Misread"

"Perhaps the Officers of the
Crown have misread certain
paragraphs in a letter from
Mr. Hugh Jones, formerly sol-
licitor for the plaintiff, in par-
ticular the paragraph which
says: 'These facts seem to me to
be so serious that it is unde-
sirable if it can be avoided, for public
enquiry' and a second paragraph

reading 'I have in mind that in
similar circumstances some
years ago, the Hong Kong Gov-
ernment paid the sum of \$7,000,
i.e. all that was asked to cover
actual costs of litigation, and
that subsequently the Hong
Kong Government paid \$250
costs rather than appear before
the Privy Council.'

"As I say, perhaps the Of-
ficers of the Crown have misread
these paragraphs and regard
them as an imputation that they
might seek to cover their con-
duct from the public eye be-
cause of its totalitarian ferocity.
That they desire, however, to
have this matter brought to the
public eye is completely shown
by that continued maintenance
of the plaintiff till the termi-
nation of these proceedings.
"As to the case for the de-
fendant, I think I can put it
simply and not on a high plane.

He frankly acknowledges a false
imprisonment. He does not seek
to justify it as my learned
friend has suggested. He turns
round and simply says: 'This
was a technical false imprison-
ment. I have the powers to do
exactly what I have done, but
in the execution of these powers
a small omission occurred which
renders the imprisonment false.'

"The defendant's statement
that he had the power to detain
in circumstances such as these
is the most important part of
his appearance in this Court.

"Firstly, this man was
brought to Hong Kong against
his will and without his desir-
ing to come here. It is my sub-
mission that this is not a mat-
ter which in any way withdraws
the plaintiff from the operation
of the Immigration Control Or-
dinance, 1940."

Immigration Control Ordinance Provisions

Mr. Lonsdale then referred to
the position of a person arriv-
ing in custody on a naval vessel
which might at any moment be
ordered to any part of the
world. The person in question
must come ashore, voluntarily
or involuntarily, unless the
Naval Authorities are content
to have him touring the world
until some distant date in the
future when they reach Shang-
hai again. The plaintiff, said Mr.
Lonsdale, was brought ashore
by the Police, not by the Immi-
gration Officer nor with the
Immigration Officer's know-
ledge.

Mr. Lonsdale proceeded to
deal with the provisions of the
Immigration Control Ordinance
and said that a ship of war was
excluded from the provisions of
Section 5 of the Ordinance. The
Immigration Officer had no au-
thority, under Section 21, to
board a ship of war. In his
discretion, the Immigration
Officer, under Section 9, had
power to refuse permission to
land or to refuse permission to
remain after landing, to a per-
son not in possession of valid
papers.

"It is my submission that the
opening portion of Section 9
should be construed 'with the
Section as a whole. The first
proviso refers to a person to
whom permission to land or re-
main has been sanctioned un-
der this section. The second
proviso provides that the pos-
session of valid papers shall not
be deemed to imply that the
holder will be permitted to land
in the Colony, or if allowed to
land, that he will be permitted
to stay in the colony.

Section 7 of the Ordinance
provides that a person who ar-
rives in the Colony, if so or-
dered by the Immigration Officer,
should proceed from the vessel
on which he arrived to a depot
until permitted to leave by the
Immigration Officer.

"Section 6 stipulates that un-
til the release of the vessel from
examination, no person shall
hold any communication with
such vessel or with any person
on board thereof and no person
may leave or attempt to leave
such vessel or land or attempt
to land without the permission
of the Immigration Officer.

"It is my submission that it
is necessary, under the provi-
sions of the Ordinance, for a
person to seek and gain the
permission of the Immigration
Officer before he can come
ashore.

"Under section 14, it is pro-
vided that whenever, under the
provisions of the Ordinance, a
person who lands or disembarks
in the Colony in contravention
of the Ordinance, the Immigra-
tion Officer shall, whenever
necessary, re-embark and re-
move such person from the
Colony in his vessel. If such ves-
sel shall have left the Colony
before such person could be re-
embarked thereon or in any
other case, with the consent of
the Immigration Officer, such
person may be detained at a de-
pot or other suitable place in
the Colony.

"In this case there was con-
sent of the Immigration Officer
for the detention of the plain-
tiff.

"The Immigration Officer will
say he considers Stanley Prison
to be the most suitable place for
the detention of a European in
the Colony and that he did de-
tain the plaintiff there pending
an opportunity for removing
him from the Colony.

"The purpose of the detention
was well shown by the plain-
tiff's own admission that he was
approached, while detained, re-
garding his disposition from
this Colony by transport in the
S.S. 'Ranchi'.

No Documents

"This man made a statement
that he had no documents which
fall within Section 9. Surely the
Immigration Officer can act
upon a statement made to the
detriment of an emigrant.
Evidence will be given that the
plaintiff was asked to look into
his baggage, but was so neg-
ligent about it that he would not
do so. His baggage, in which
this document appears to have
been lodged at the time, was
with him when he was taken
into detention and he had, at
all times, a right to look into
his baggage. He looked into it
in such a manner that he did
not find this very important
document. It appears that such
conduct stops the plaintiff
from saying to the Immigration
Officer, for the purposes of this
action 'I had possession of
papers.' The result would be
that any man who was short
of a little cash could come and
say 'I have no papers', subse-
quently find them and say 'false
imprisonment.' I am not sug-
gesting that this applies to the
present case.

"Amongst other allegations
against the Government officers
in this case was the allegation
that the questioning of the
plaintiff was most improper. I
would like to say that there was
no impropriety about it, no
ground for such allegations and
that in the light of the Ordina-
nce, it was the most proper
and commonsense thing to do.

"It is the submission of the
defendant that he had power to
arrest and detain in circum-
stances of this nature. He also
had power, after deciding upon
detention, to send him to Stan-
ley Prison and he became aware
that there was a valid document,
upon the happening of which
event the plaintiff was im-
mediately released.

"The only irregularity by de-
fendant was that he should
have informed the plaintiff that
his detention was the result of
his having landed without per-
mission.

"I submit that defendant can-
not be held responsible for any-
thing which happened prior to
his action in detaining the
plaintiff. The acts in Shanghai
and on the 'Warramunga' have
no connection with the defen-
dant whatsoever.

In conclusion, Mr. Lonsdale
said that the complaint of the
plaintiff that it had been rum-
moured abroad that he was a
man of infamy was in no way
attributable to the action of the
defendant. It was clearly stated
in the order authorizing the de-
tention of the plaintiff that his
detention was the result of
illegal entry into the Colony.
No reference was made regard-
ing the conduct of plaintiff in
Shanghai.

Allen Derryck Monkhouse, who
was then called, said that he
was the Immigration Officer,
Hong Kong.

He first became aware of the
existence of a person by the
name of Lamb in the Colony on
Feb. 21, 1947. He was informed
of the arrival of Lamb by the
Attorney-General on the morn-
ing of Feb. 21. Monkhouse said
that he saw a statement which
had been made by Lamb the
previous evening. In conse-
quence of the visit to the At-
torney-General, he issued an
order for the detention of Lamb.

In Victoria
Monkhouse said that he had
been over Victoria Gaol and

Stanley Prison. If he himself
had to make the choice, he
would have preferred to go to
Stanley. He had discussed the
question as to which would be
the most suitable place to detain
plaintiff and had come to the
conclusion that Stanley was
better. Victoria Gaol was situ-
ated in a dirty, broken down
part of the town. Apart from
Stanley, he could not think of
any suitable place to detain
plaintiff. A hotel would not
have been satisfactory.

Monkhouse said that until
yesterday morning he was not
aware that an Immigration De-
pot was authorised by law. In
fact, there was no Depot under
his control or that of his staff.

After having issued the order
for plaintiff's detention, he next
endeavoured to arrange passage
to the United Kingdom. He had
been given to understand that
plaintiff would not be allowed
to return to Shanghai.

Monkhouse said that he tele-
phoned to three shipping com-
panies and ascertained that the
first available ship was the
'Ranchi'. This was, at that
time, a troop transport, carry-
ing no civilians to the United
Kingdom. He was informed that
the only possible manner in
which a passage might be ar-
ranged would be to contact the
Commodore. Monkhouse said
that he took steps in the mat-
ter, but did not inform the
plaintiff of the progress of the
arrangements.

In the exercise of his dis-
cretion, under Section 13, he
could give permission for any-
one to land. He exercised his
discretion to detain plaintiff
as a result of certain informa-
tion which he had received to
the effect that plaintiff might be
sent to England for trial. He
therefore thought it best to de-
tain plaintiff.

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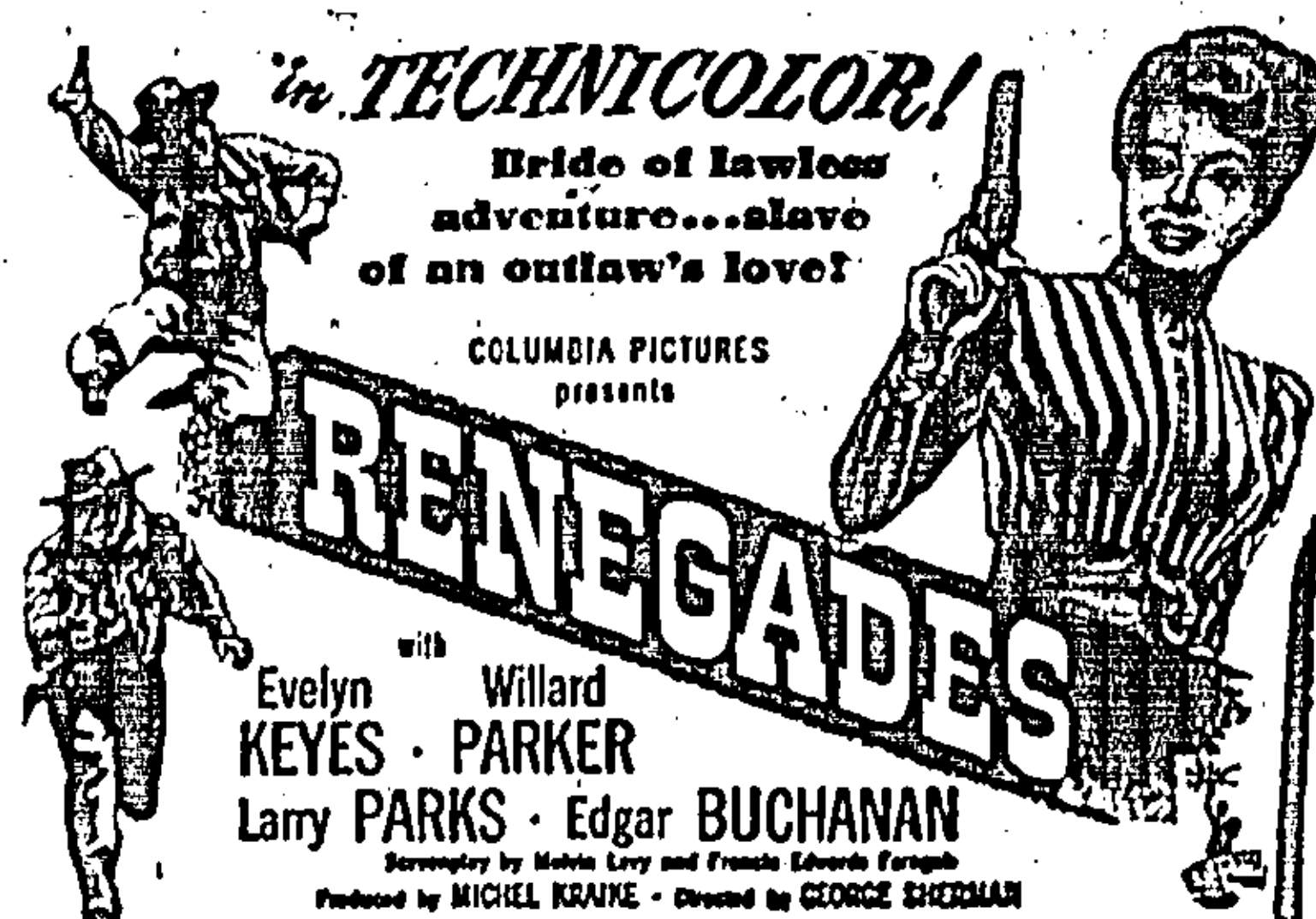
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(Continued on Page 12)

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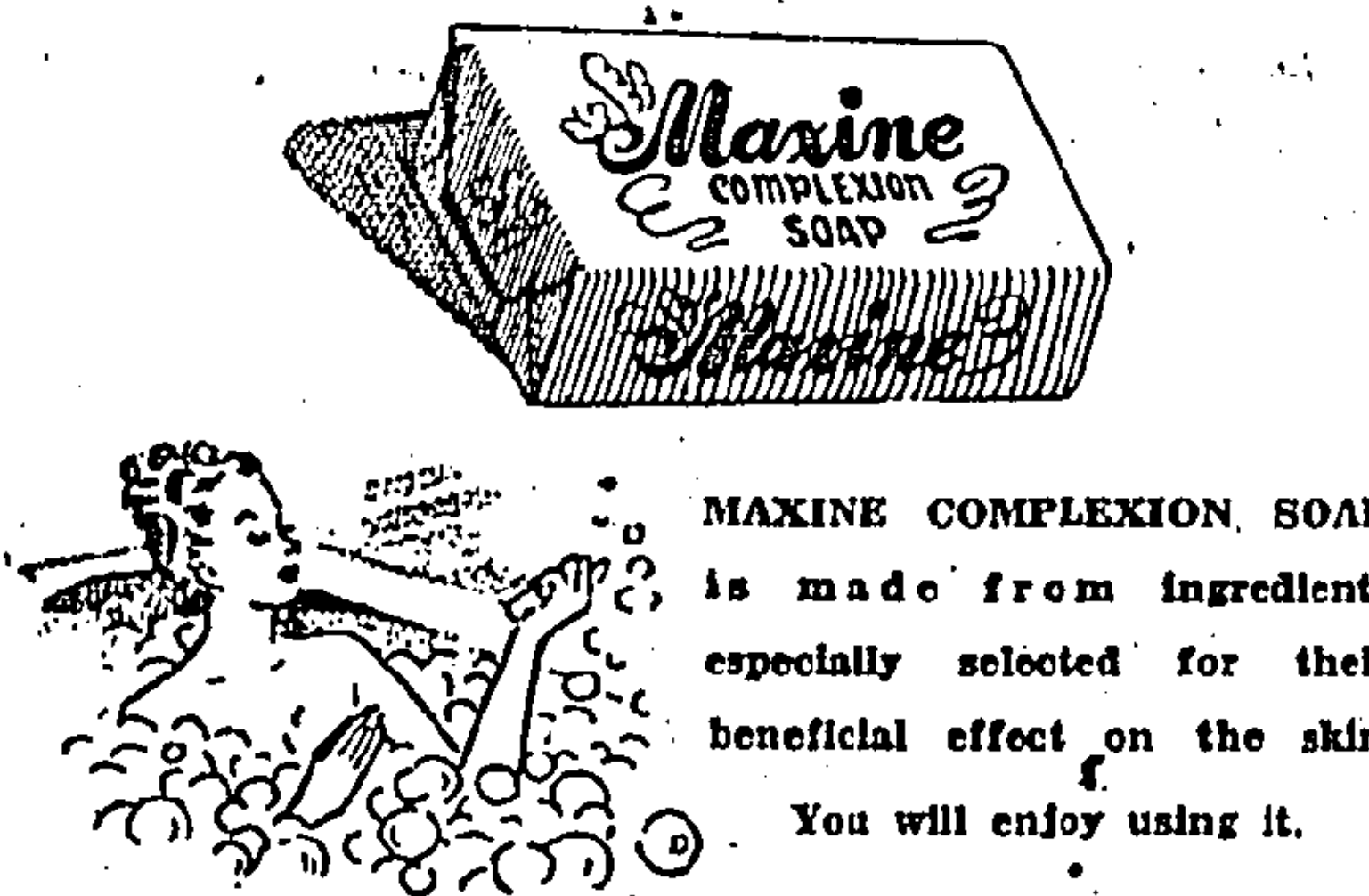
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GERMAN WORKER SLACKING, SAYS BRITISH COMMANDER

Sitting Back And Blaming Allies

Berlin, Aug. 14.
The German worker can do better than he is doing today, Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Robertson, Deputy British Military Governor in Germany, told a press conference today.
"Coal output figures have improved but are still far from good enough," he added. "I have never been one to throw all the blame on the Germans. The Allies have a great responsibility but the Germans must not sit back and blame the Allies. German workers have many causes for justifiable complaint, but the German worker and particularly the miner is not working to his full physical capacity."

"German economy is in such a mess that the maximum of united effort is called for." Speaking of the German export drive, General Robertson said: "The time is approaching when responsibility for making ends meet must be firmly placed on German shoulders. It is necessary in the interest of world trade to bring Germany back into the family of trading nations."

The progress in the export programme to date was not encouraging, General Robertson said. Exports from the combined British and American Zone in the first seven months of this year totalled \$22,250,000, of which \$13,750,000 represented coal and \$8,500,000 timber.

Not Good Enough
Stating that "manufactured goods—formerly the bulk of Germany's vast export trade—have thus far been exported in only relatively small amounts," General Robertson added:

FURTHER ATTACKS ON G.I.'S

Hamburg, Aug. 14.
Two American soldiers were attacked in the United States sector of Berlin during the night.

One of the soldiers was in Schöneberg in the company of a German girl. He was beaten up and his shoulder straps torn off. The other was attacked from behind in Lichterfelde and beaten until unconscious.

The attackers were not named. Earlier yesterday, two United States soldiers had been taken to Berlin hospitals after being beaten up by Germans. One was severely beaten up while with a German girl outside a Spandau cafe. The other was attacked by four Germans who asked for cigarettes.—Reuter.

U.S. NAVY SHORT OF MEN

Pearl Harbour, Aug. 15.
Admiral Louis E. Denfield, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, including units in China and Japanese waters, announced that operations will be curtailed sharply the next few months because of the expiration of 240,000 two-year enlistments.

He said that because of the manpower shortage, Task Force 38, operating out of Guam, may be based either at Pearl Harbour or a West coast port and much of the fleet training will be done from West coast ports.—Associated Press.

PHILIP FLIES TO SCOTLAND

London, Aug. 15.
Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten left London by plane today to join the Royal Family at Balmoral Castle, their summer residence in Scotland.—Associated Press.

"That is not nearly good enough. I am by no means satisfied nor is General Lucius Clay, Commander in the United States Zone." Stating that Sir Sholto Douglas, Marshal of the Royal Air Force and commander of the British Zone, had ordered a review of the employment position in Essen as it may be affected by the liquidation of Krupp, General Robertson said: "We cannot guarantee that our further measures will not involve some disturbances of employment, but there is no justification at all for the lurid picture of starving and workless masses due to the ruthless destruction of their means of livelihood."

The 19 Krupp workshops scheduled for destruction were not in production, so there was no displacement involved, he added.

British Policy

British policy aimed at reduction of Germany's war potential and provision of a limited amount of reparations to the victims of aggression, but "does not involve destruction for destruction's sake, and does not aim at the permanent crippling of German economy," he said.

Lack of financial support was the most serious brake on the economic recovery of the fused Anglo-American Zone.

"We cannot reform finances independently of the rest of Germany," General Robertson declared.

"Such a step would mean the division of Germany and we are quite unwilling to take it unless and until we are forced to do so."

Not Callous

Soviet radio attacks on alleged British and American slowness and lack of thoroughness in the liquidation of war plants, General Robertson said, gave a distorted version of the four-power report which should not have been made public without a four-power agreement.

The process of dismantlings in the Western Zones was lengthier because it was more complicated than in the Eastern Zone of Germany.

British policy permitted no callous impetuosity but was quite firm and the British were fully aware of the German technique of retaining peace plants as war potential, he ended.—Reuter.

Soviet Attache Took Too Much Interest

Stockholm, Aug. 14.
A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman disclosed today that the Soviet military attache, Alexis Bakarski, left Sweden "a few days ago" after Sweden requested his recall because he took "too great an interest in Swedish military affairs."

The spokesman told the United Press that an official statement might be released later. The afternoon paper "Expressen" headlined the story, "New Serious Spy Affair." The Expressen said that Bakarski was not linked with the two other Russian Embassy staff members whose recall was requested recently because they "vacationed" in a restricted military region of north Sweden. The newspaper said that Bakarski made an unauthorized visit to a Swedish military shooting range on the Baltic sea island of Utö, southeast of Stockholm. The Swedish Foreign Office demanded the military attache's recall in a note to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, Semen Bazarov.—United Press.



REUTER MAN GAOLED

Beirut, Aug. 14.
Georges Phares, Reuters correspondent in Damascus, was sentenced today to 18 months imprisonment and a fine of 500 Syrian pounds by a Damascus court on a charge of violating security. The charge related to a despatch on the subject of "Greater Syria" (proposals for uniting Syria and Transjordan) which the Syrian Government considered detrimental to its policy and abusing the attitude of the Syrian President, Shukri Al Quwatli. M. Phares appealed against the sentence.—Reuter.

America Ready To Mediate

Washington, Aug. 14.
The United States Government today announced its readiness to mediate in the civil war in Paraguay.

A State Department spokesman said: "This Government adheres to a strict policy of non-intervention in this domestic dispute, although we have expressed our disposition to assist in mediation that should prove acceptable and practicable to both sides in an effort to discourage bloodshed and achieve stability."

The spokesman quoted despatches from the United States Charge d'Affaires in Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, saying that heavy fighting was going on near the outskirts, though Paraguayan officials were confident that they could hold out against the attacks.

Business in Asuncion was virtually at a standstill and food supplies becoming increasingly more difficult.

No commercial planes had entered or left the country since Aug. 6.—Reuter.

ANTI-SEMITISM FEAR

Berlin, Aug. 15.
General Lucius Clay, American Military Governor in Germany, told the UNRSCC delegation today that he doubted whether German economy could absorb more displaced persons without a sharp rise in anti-Semitism. He said the United States neither encouraged nor discouraged DP's from entering German economy.—United Press.

C-IN-C VISITS GREECE

Athens, Aug. 14.
General Sir John Crocker, Commander-in-Chief of the British Middle East Land Forces, arrived here by air today for a two days' visit during which he will be received by King Paul and will have a meeting with M. Demetrios Masimas, Greek Prime Minister.—Reuter.

Atom Bomb Was Only Course

Washington, Aug. 14.
President Truman vigorously defended the United States use of the atom bomb in bringing Japan to her knees when he spoke here today on the second anniversary of the end of the Pacific War.

He said that he hated to make the decision which led to use of the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but it was essential to save the lives of some 250,000 young Americans.

The President expressed his "deep regret" that his hopes for a firm peace settlement had not yet been fulfilled, but refused to comment when asked who was to blame for the failure to conclude early satisfactory settlements.

He told his press conference that he was still hopeful in this respect and that peace for all peoples of the world would eventually be attained.—Reuter.

MORE BUTTER FOR BRITAIN

Canberra, Aug. 15.
Britain may get an extra 3,000 to 5,000 tons of butter from Australia as a result of a ban on the use of cream for domestic purposes from Sept. 1.

The Australian Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Reginald Pollard, announcing re-impementation of the ban, said today that it was hoped the ban would mean extra butter for Britain.—Associated Press.

AMOS NELSON DEAD

London, Aug. 15.
Sir Amos Nelson, 87, one of Britain's leading cotton and rayon manufacturers, died today.—Associated Press.



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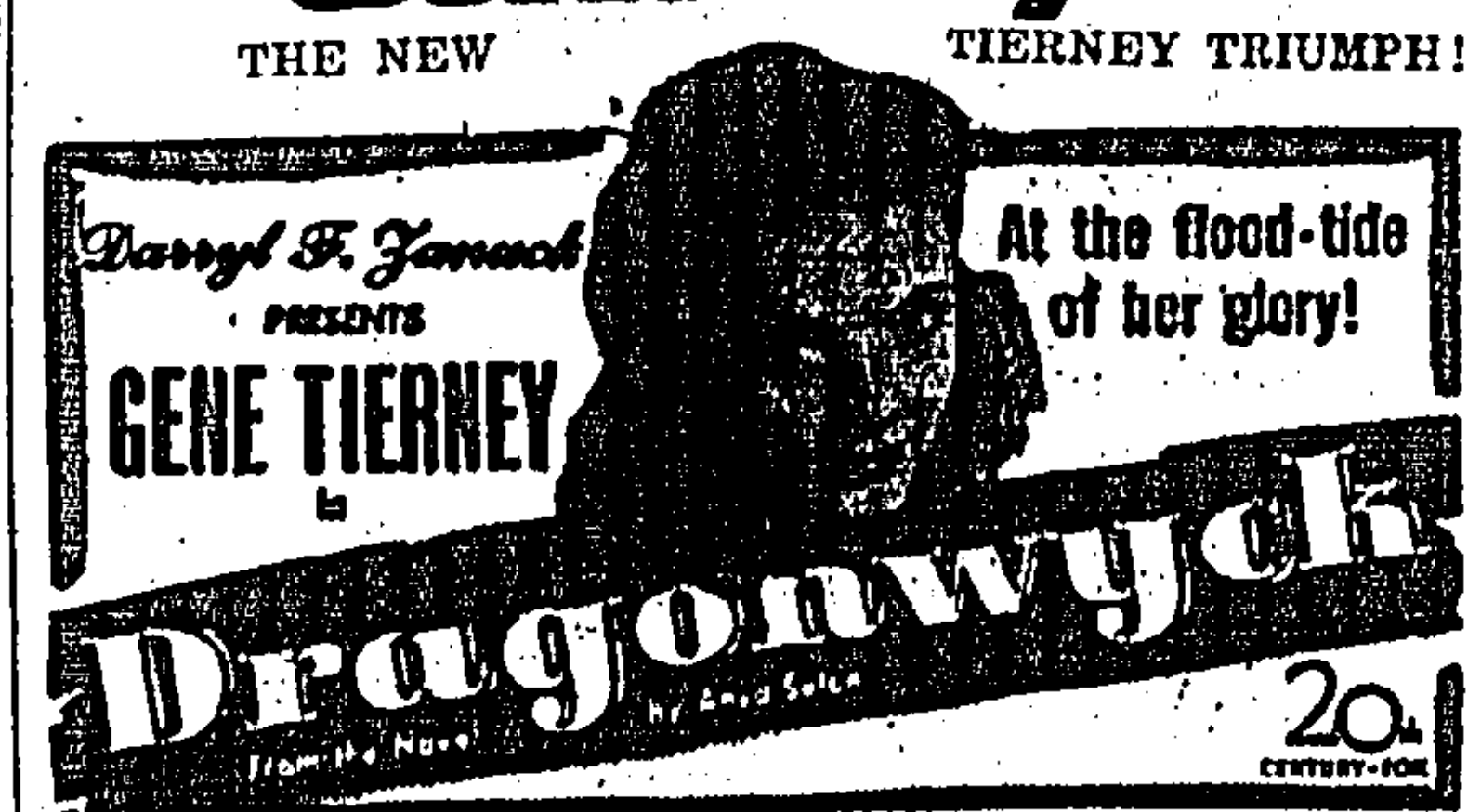
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COMPLETE DUTCH WITHDRAWAL FROM INDONESIA DEMANDED

Sjahrir's Case Presented

Lake Success, Aug. 14. Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, former Premier of the Indonesian Republic, told the United Nations Security Council today that the Indonesian dispute was a "threat to lasting peace." He urged the Council to set up "impartial" arbitration machinery as the "one and only means of ensuring a peaceful, stable solution."

Dr. Sjahrir also asked the Council to order the complete withdrawal of Dutch troops from Republican territory and threw his support behind the Australian resolution for sending a team to observe the uneasy truce in Indonesia.

By nine votes and two abstentions, the Security Council voted to invite the Philippines delegate, General Carlos Romulo, to take his place at the table. Russia and Poland abstained.

Under powerful spotlights and whirling movie cameras, the slight figure of Dr. Sjahrir, accompanied by the Indonesian Foreign Minister and other advisers, left their seats in the public gallery and took their places next to the Indian representative, Dr. Pillai, at the end of the semi-circular table.

The Chinese delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, supported the Australian resolution to send observers to Indonesia and denied categorically accusations that Chinese troops were participating in any fighting.

Chinese Denial
With reference to a telegram from Indonesia on Aug. 6, that one unit of Chinese troops took part against the Republicans, Dr. Tsiang said, "I deny categorically this assertion. The Chinese Consul General also denied this charge. The chief remedy is to restore peace. China has urged the Security Council to lay aside legal points and meet the situation with practical means."

Dr. Tsiang added that he believed the accusations by both sides, although regrettable, could be cleared up and that most of them resulted from the confusion usually following in the wake of war. He said unless the dispute were settled immediately, the entire effort of the United Nations would be impeded.

The Dutch Ambassador, Edo van Kleffens, unsuccessfully opposed a motion to adjourn the meeting after Dr. Sjahrir's speech. Mr. van Kleffens insisted on being heard, saying he had an important announcement to make. His request was turned down, but the Council agreed to reshuffle its light pre-arranged schedule for another meeting on Friday afternoon. Dr. Sjahrir devoted the

Earldom For Lord Mountbatten

London, Aug. 14. Viscount Mountbatten, Governor General-designate of India, was today awarded an Earldom. An official announcement tonight from No. 10, Downing Street, residence of the Prime Minister, said: "The King has been pleased to approve that the dignity of an Earldom of the United Kingdom be conferred upon Rear-Admiral Viscount Mountbatten of Burma."

The Earldom was expected by political quarters in London. Such quarters in recent months have been left in no doubt of the profound impression which Lord Mountbatten's work as the transfer to power negotiator has made upon the Government, writes Fraser Wighton, Reuters political correspondent. The Earldom elevates him to the third highest order of precedence in the British peerage. —Reuters.

greater part of his address to a recital of the history of his people's relations with the Dutch. He recalled that in the 14th Century his people constituted an empire embracing all the islands of Southeast Asia. He said Indonesian history took a turn with the introduction of Dutch colonial rule.

Dejected Colony

"Not only did Dutch exploitation and oppression account for our backwardness and degradation but they also led to the fall of my country from its ancient proud place to that of a weak, dejected colony."

He later reviewed events leading up to the Dutch-Indonesian fighting, which was halted by the Council's cease-fire order earlier this month. He failed the Dutch government for demanding that the Indonesians accept the Linggadjati agreement and he charged the Dutch with repeatedly ignoring Indonesian arbitration under that agreement.

Dutch Accused

"The Dutch have never at any time sincerely desired a peaceful settlement with the Republic," Dr. Sjahrir charged. In calling for a team of UN observers, Dr. Sjahrir maintained that the Indonesians had complied unconditionally with the Council's cease-fire order but he charged: "The Dutch troops are still continuing what the Dutch colonial government calls 'mopping up operations.'"

The Indonesian ex-premier ended his speech by repeating his government's pledge to accept any impartial arbitration and abide by the Security Council decisions.

Important Event

Dr. Sjahrir, as he waited to go before the Security Council, told Reuters: "I hope the Netherlands Government will take encouragement from what is happening to India tomorrow and emulate the action of the British Government by granting full independence to the East Indies."

Dr. Sjahrir interrupted the writing of his speech to the Security Council to declare in an interview at his suite in a New York hotel:

"Indian Independence Day and Pakistan Day is a very important event in the history of Asia and in fact in the history of mankind. It is a day for rejoicing of the whole world, especially for countries and peoples which have been in the same position as India."

"The day is not only significant and important because of India achieving its independence, or Pakistan becoming a state, but also of the role Britain has played in the realization of India's independence. Those events are nearly the only hopeful signs of the post-war world."

"If the world could solve similar difficulties and great problems in the same way as Britain did for India and Pakistan, there would be no fear for a future war." —United Press and Reuters.

TRUMAN SALT OF THE EARTH

Washington, Aug. 15. Senator Claude Pepper removed any doubt as to his 1948 intentions today by coming out flatly for another term for President Harry Truman.

Responding to a reporter's question at the White House, Pepper said: "I don't think there is any question but that the President should be and will be re-elected. Considering the problems facing him, he has done an extraordinarily good job. The people respect him for his sincerity, honesty and humanity—he is the salt of the earth of this country."

Pepper said he had not discussed politics with the President. —Associated Press.

Murder Trial Of Ex-Premier

RANGOON, AUG. 14. THE TRIAL OF EX-PREMIER U SAW, WHO IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN "DIRECTLY INVOLVED" IN LAST MONTH'S ASSASSINATION OF BURMESE LEADERS, WILL BEGIN SHORTLY AT INSEIN GAOL, NORTH OF RANGOON.

Also on trial at Insein Gaol will be six persons accused of assisting U Aung San and the other Ministers.

The trial will be held before a special tribunal the composition of which has not yet been announced.

The trial is not expected to last long. A Government spokesman today denied reports of an attempted gaol-break at Insein. —Reuters.

DECISION IN INDO-CHINA

Paris, Aug. 14. French Government sources said that the surprise return of the High Commissioner, Emile Bollaert, from Indo-China marked a decisive moment in peace negotiations to end the eight-month war.

M. Bollaert has just returned from Hanoi, where, sources said, "obviously" some agreement may be reached as a basis for an armistice.

The Prime Minister, M. Paul Ramadier, called a Cabinet meeting on the matter. The military situation was understood to have been stabilized in the past three weeks. —United Press.

Zik Makes No Headway In Whitehall

London, Aug. 14. While elated Hindus and Moslems this morning gathered outside Whitehall's India Office witnessing the finalisation of national independence for their 300,000,000 people in a nearby city hotel, a six-foot, coal-black negro packed his bags, hot and angry because Britain would not give independence to Nigeria's 20,000,000 population.

Dr. Honourable Unamdi Azikiwe—the "Gandhi of Nigeria"—otherwise known as Zik—was furious because after a more than three hours conference, the Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech Jones, yesterday told him flatly that he was wasting his time asking for Nigerian self-government.

Zik, with seven delegates from Nigeria, arrived in London three weeks ago with high hopes of an early "Quit Nigeria" promise from Britain. The delegation was financed to the extent of more than £13,000 by nationalist movements in Nigeria which has been under British rule since 1861.

For months Zik and his followers have worked to ferment the light of nationalism against colonialism but the urbanity of the Colonial Office defeated them with a plain statement that Britain had no intention of quitting Nigeria until the Nigerians proved themselves capable of self-government.

Zik wiped his sweat-misted, pearl-studded spectacles on the hem of his robe while the accompanying delegates grouped around with glum faces for press photographers outside the Colonial Office last night.

"Our mission was not success," full Mr. Creech Jones told us to go home and cooperate with the Nigerian Government. Shall we

No American Aid For Next Seven Months

Washington, Aug. 14. Neither Britain nor any other European country would get any positive United States aid for at least another seven months, it was believed in Washington tonight.

British officials made no attempt to hide the meaning of the recent statement by President Truman which appeared to rule out any chance of speeding up the economic aid plan for Europe or any special United States Government interim help to critically situated countries until an overall reconstruction plan had been thoroughly worked out.

Diplomatic quarters here were particularly concerned because of President Truman's statement, although the Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. William Clayton, and three leading United States Ambassadors in Europe advised the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, last week that a special Congress session was the only way the United States would provide aid for Europe.

2. Although political considerations undoubtedly influenced the President's remarks, President Truman by the firmness of his views and his continued refusal to comment on the British economic crisis indicated that the fast-moving events of the recent week had not yet caused any revision in his plans.

British official sources here conceded that President Truman's attitude appeared to bode ill for the success of the Anglo-American economic talks due to open here on Monday. —Reuters.

Truman Statement

Washington, Aug. 14. President Truman declined to comment on the British economic crisis today and said that he saw "nothing on the horizon at present" to call for a special session of Congress before January.

He also told his press conference that he was unable at present to give any facts and figures as to the extent of aid which Europe might expect under the Marshall Plan.

President Truman's view that no special session of Congress was called for caused considerable disappointment in quarters here where it was believed that the desperate economic situation in Britain and Europe has caused the Administration to revise the Marshall Plan time-table in the hope of making new dollar aid available by the turn of the year. —March 1948?

The President's statement, however, indicated that there was no intention of putting up the European-reconstruction plan to Congress before next January and therefore, final approval before March was still unlikely.

The committees of the 16-nation conference in Paris were still working on details of the plan and, therefore, it was impossible to make public the facts and figures yet, President Truman said.

He promised to announce the full details of the scheme as soon as he could. —Reuters.

Yard Man To Hunt Currency Violators

London, Aug. 15.

A Scotland Yard inspector is to visit the United States soon hunting for evidence that some Britons have been selling Pounds sterling for dollars at black market rates and violating other currency restrictions.

Scotland Yard said today that either Chief Inspector Wilfred Parr or Detective Inspector Herbert Hannan would go to America on behalf of the Treasury to investigate the transfers, which London newspapers said ran into hundreds of thousands of Pounds.

The Treasury declined to comment. The "Star" said a Scotland Yard inspector would visit Hollywood "to investigate the activities of a number of persons who are believed to have bought homes and other property with illegally priced dollars." —Associated Press.

Yugoslavia On Egypt's "Democracy"

Belgrade, Aug. 14.

The Yugoslav Communist Party newspaper Borba, commenting today on the Egyptian question, said that the very fact of bringing it before the Security Council "represents an important victory for liberating the democratic forces of the Egyptian peoples over the military occupation and the economic and political domination of the British imperialists."

It constituted a victory over the policy of Egypt's reactionary circles who wanted this problem solved by means of diplomatic bargaining with the British, it said.

Borba alleged that Britain had drawn fantastic profits from the Suez Canal Company, but yet owed Egypt \$500,000,000 "which she does not intend to repay."

The paper accused the Egyptian Government of being responsible for the fact that the average length of life in Egypt was not more than 27 years and that 80 per cent of the men were unfit for military service. —Reuters.

New Atom Pile In America

Washington, Aug. 15.

Ground was officially broken at Long Island, New York, today for construction of the new Government financed centre for atomic research.

Described as an "atomic pile" and costing \$10,000,000, it is to be used primarily for research into the beneficial uses of atomic energy.

The site is at Brookhaven National Laboratories operated by the Association of the Eastern United States Universities and is expected to provide scientists with much needed training in the application and study of recent atomic discoveries. The new laboratory is expected to provide facilities for up to 500 scientists.

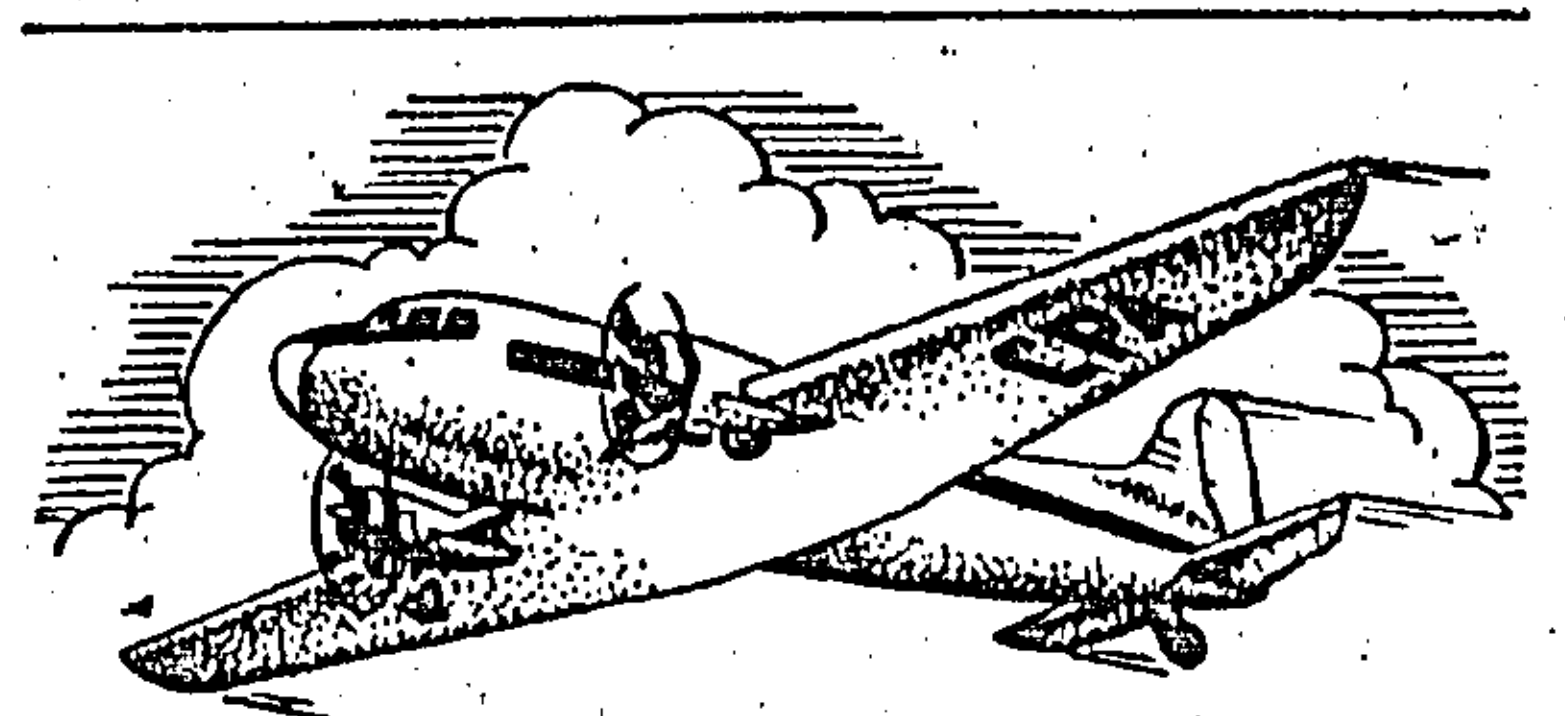
Dr. Lytle B. Borst, director of the new atomic pile, said: "This is not a military laboratory; we are interested in the release and not the production of atomic energy." —Reuters.

ENVOY OMTS A FORMALITY

Athens, Aug. 14.

The Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires left here for Belgrade yesterday without asking for the usual exit visa.

The Charge d'Affaires notified the Greek Foreign Ministry of his departure a few hours before he left and stated that he would be replaced by the Second Secretary of the Legation. —Reuters.



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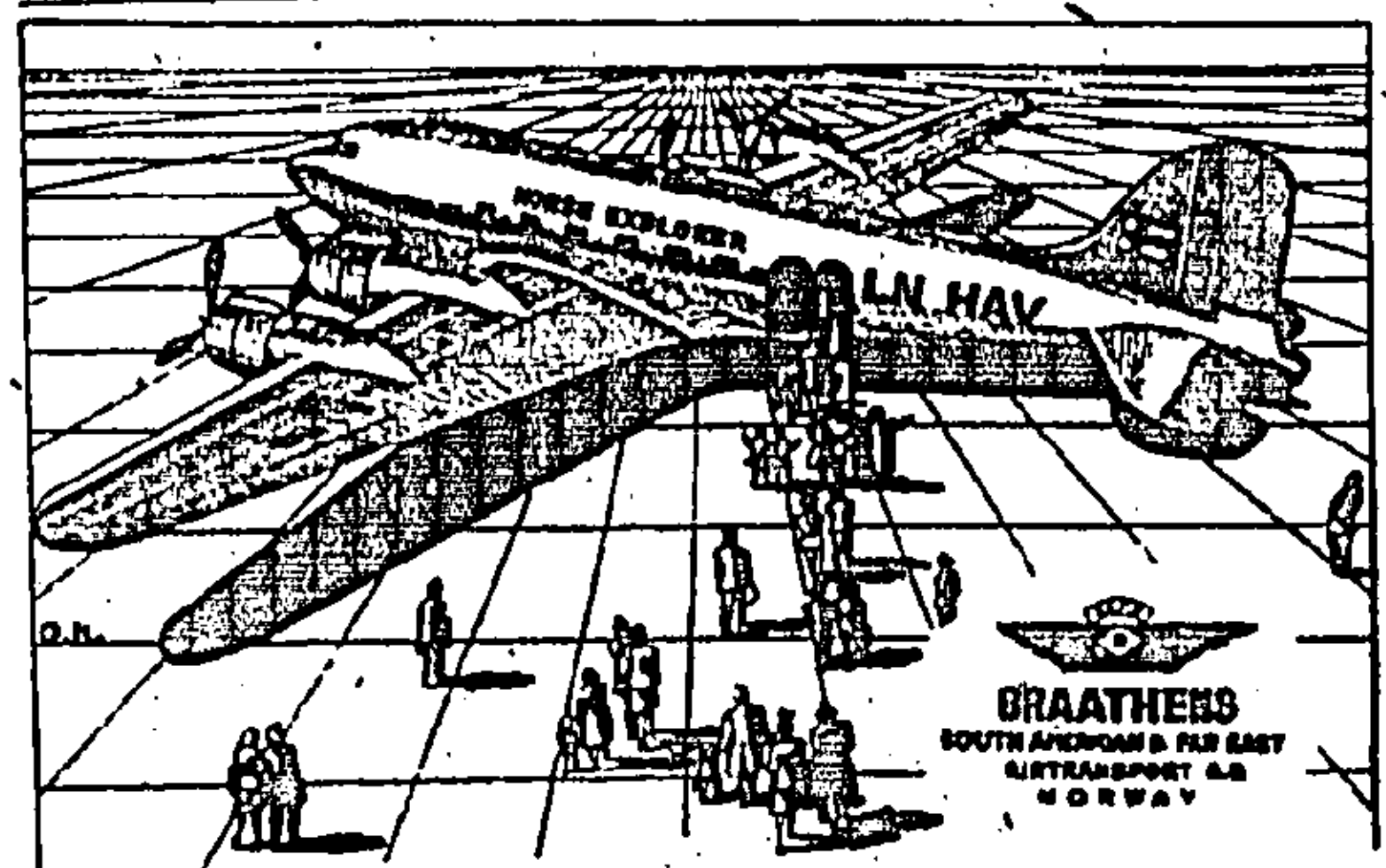
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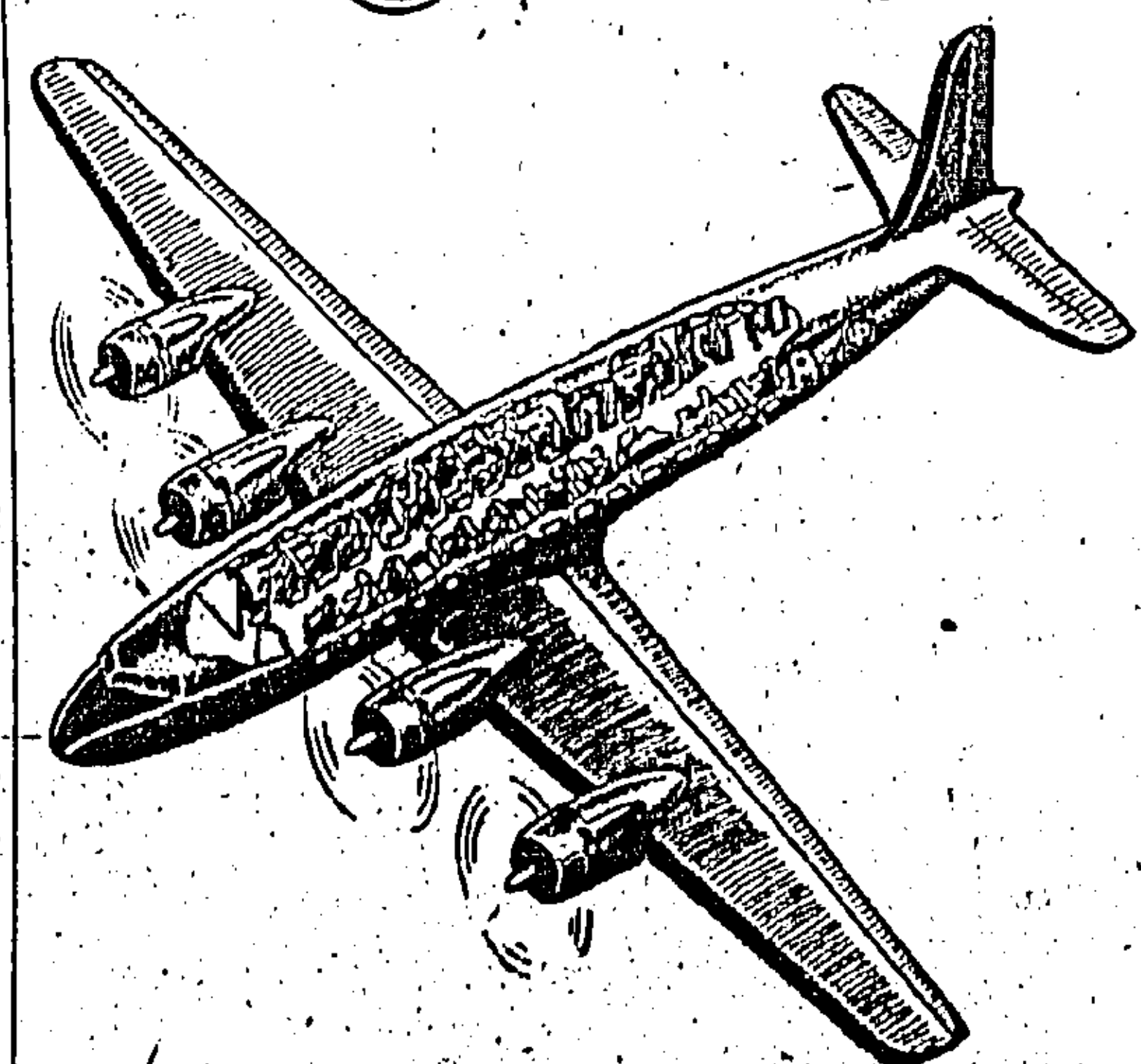
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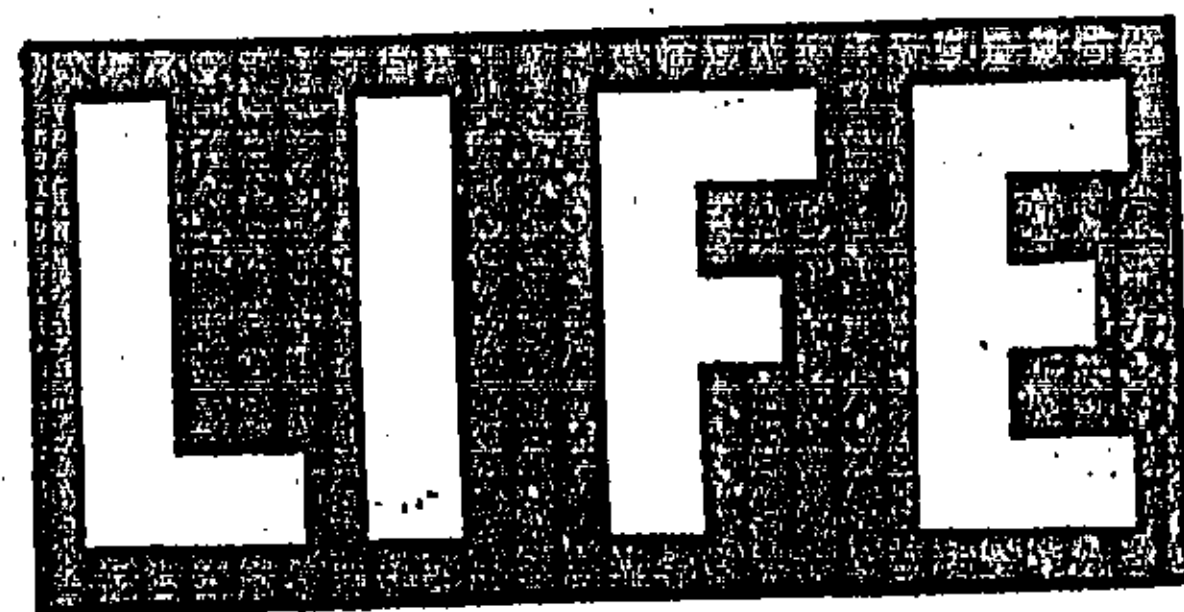
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"A Fine Car Made Finer"

The catch-phrase or slogan for Pontiac cars is "A fine car made finer," and the 1947 model certainly enhances this car's world-wide reputation. Highlights in the latest models are the refinements which have gone into both appearance and mechanical design.

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MAINLAND MOTORS

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The 1947 model offers ten body styles, from sport coupe to station wagon, two series — the "Torpedo" and the "Streamliner" — and the choice of a six or an eight cylinder engine. These incorporate all the features looked for in the modern car, with the addition of several that are still only found as luxury extras on other makes.

Highlighting the interior of the Pontiac is the attractive, easily-read dashboard, with its grouping of instruments and controls. Edge-lighting for instrument dials and sparkling chrome complete the ensemble.

From the passenger's point of view, the Pontiac is one of the most comfortable cars made. The seats offer divan-comfort, with plenty of head and leg room both in the front and the back, and are amply wide enough for three passengers. Deep carpeting is another luxury feature. Rear-seat arm rests, with built-in ash-trays, are standard equipment.

Concealed behind the streamlined body of the car are other features which help the Pontiac to give smooth, safe, reliable driving. These include the self-energizing triple-sealed hydraulic brakes; hydraulic cushion levers which reduce cross-wise body sway and give better control over wheel-bounce on rough roads; duplex rear springs which compensate automatically for both light and

MOTURING NEWS AND VIEWS

The New Oldsmobile

"China Mail" Road Test

The first of the 1947 cars now in Hong Kong to be tested by the "China Mail" is the Series "76" Oldsmobile. Though unfortunately this particular test had to be a short one, it was sufficient to show that the new Oldsmobiles are not only among the best of the General Motors products but also among the finest of their class.

Oldsmobiles come in three main lines — the Series "66" ("Special"), the Series "76" and "78" ("Dynamic Cruiser") and the Series "88" ("Custom Cruiser"). The "66" has a 28.4 h.p. 6-cylinder engine and the "76" and "78" bridge the gap between the two — a slightly larger body than the "66" and slightly smaller than the "88". Under the bonnet, the "76" has the "66" engine and the "78" the "88" engine.

The "76" is neither a small nor a light six; indeed, it is probably one of the biggest and roomiest sixes on the market today. Nor is it underpowered. In traffic, it idles along gently in top but given a clear patch or an opportunity to pass a lumbering bus and it picks up speed with all the

heavy loads; and true safety steering, which gives more positive control with a minimum of effort.

Local agents are the Triangle Trading Co. Fed. Inc. of 601 Holland House.

Data

Make and Model: — Oldsmobile, Series 76, Four-Door Sedan.
Engine: — 6-cylinder, 28.4 hp, 100 bhp at 3400 rpm.
Type sizes: — 0.50 x 16 or 7.00 x 15, low pressure balloon.
Wheelbase: — 125 inches.
Clutch and Transmission: — Single-plate dry-disc clutch, synchro-mesh gearbox.
Brakes: — Hydraulic, self-energizing.
Turning circle diameter: — 39½ feet.
Body types: — Club and Four-Door sedans.
Local agents: — Triangle Trading Co., Holland House.

flexibility and smoothness of a straight eight.

It is doubtful if the average motorist could tell whether he was driving the "76" or "78". Hills, for instance, present no problem at all. From a standing start at the bottom of Garden Road, the car proceeded up through the gears, and in top was still gaining speed.

Quick Change

At Kennedy Road corner, a small truck turning right made a change-down necessary. This, thanks not only to synchromesh but also to a well-balanced gearbox, was accomplished silently and effortlessly. The rest of the climb was taken in second for the most part, with an occasional spell in top. The nasty left-hand hairpin at Magazine Gap Road junction was taken in second throughout.

Coming down again, first with bottom engaged and then with second, one noticed a certain amount of whine from the transmission. Even with all the windows open, however, this was almost inaudible from within the car.

Generally speaking, the Oldsmobile is an extremely easy car to drive. The "dual centre-control" system of steering really

does absorb road shocks and provide complete control at all times, while the coil-springing not only makes for armchair riding but also — and what is often more important — road stability.

On corners, there is none of the pronounced outward heeling which, in at least one light six popular in the Colony, makes nervous passengers clutch at the seats. Coming into the straight again, the steering wheel self-centres positively and swiftly.

The Interior

The interior appointments are all that one has come to expect from the modern American car — grouped instruments, with lots of chrome and built-in radio, on the metal dash-board, 3-person wide seat; push-button locking on all doors (a useful feature when Junior and his handle-conscious fingers are alone in the back seat); dual sun visors; no-draft ventilation; and so on.

Useful in Hong Kong is the lock on the bonnet — which is worked from within the car, from the driver's seat. Once the doors are locked, no one can get at the engine, batteries and what-have-you without going to far more public trouble than is usually possible on a parking lot.

Outwardly, the Oldsmobile is a smart car yet not obtrusively so; it gets its beauty from smooth, flowing lines, and frills and flourishes are welcome absentees. Headlamps are, of course, flared into the front fenders. The parking lights are unusual in that they are incorporated in the bumper itself. They are well protected, however, and it should take something really hard in the way of a collision to do them any damage.

There is a wide choice of body types, dependant on the Series chosen. Most of them are now available in Hong Kong or will be in the very near future. The complete range is as follows: —

Series "66," Club Coupe, Convertible Coupe, Club Sedan, Four-Door Sedan and Station Wagon; Series "76" and "78," Club Sedan, Four-Door Sedan; and Series "88," Convertible Coupe, Club Sedan and Four-Door Sedan.

THE VIRTUE OF STANDARDISATION

The virtue of standardisation was stressed by Mr. Oliver Lucas during the course of an interesting speech he made at Birmingham recently. Press comment later was that the speech was "inspiring by reason of its energy and its essentially sane outlook." Salient points in his speech were: —

"Joseph Lucas, Ltd., play the role of servant to the motor industry. We are in a highly specialized business. I make no secret that I study the activities of the American industry very closely, as whatever else may be said, the greatest reason for their success is just that they make about ten times as many vehicles a year as we do.

"For example, any one of the big three popular models, Chevrolet, Plymouth and Ford, each make more than twice the total volume of the whole British industry. We must do all we can to offset this disadvantage if we are to survive in the export field. The total volume of our vehicle output is limited for the moment by national conditions and therefore the only approach can be either by a reduction in the number of types of vehicles manufactured or by at least a larger degree of standardization in component parts and equipment, which, from our point of view, amounts to the same thing.

Much To Be Done
"It is my conviction that in general the under-bonnet individuality of the modern motor vehicle equipment matters less and less so long as the performance is there, and it is our opinion that while a good deal has been done towards standardization, a very great deal more can and must be achieved. Production in terms of quantity falls under three main headings: —
"Short order — where very small quantities are made in batches by 'knives and forks' methods with a minimum of toolings.
"Batch production — where tools are provided and a batch of some hundreds or thousands is manufactured on more or less general purpose (i.e., covering more than one type) machines which are set up and changed over at the commence-

ment and end of a batch of any given type.

"Flow production — where special tooling, specialized machinery, conveyors, and so forth, are set up and run constantly day in and day out producing exactly the same component or assembly.

"A visit to any of the larger American automobile factories shows the latter method of production, but the expenditure on plant and tooling cannot be justified where the volume is of the order of a few hundreds a week. It can be justified, however, in our factories if we can limit, for example, the types of dynamo to two or three by grouping the customers' orders. There is, therefore, sizable benefit to be gained if we can, with the co-operation of all concerned, achieve a greater measure of standardization on engine equipment. Quite apart from the economies we should derive in our factories and be able to pass on to the car maker, imagine the vastly improved service we could provide in all markets, a point which would do much to enhance the reputation of British cars overseas.

"It may be interesting to outline what we consider to be the immediate future trends in electrical equipment. Provision must be made for the operation of both a car heater and radio whether or not these are fitted as standard equipment, and this increase in load has more than ever justified a case for twelve volts against six. We have critically re-examined the design of our 12-volt equipment on the lighter class of car and are now in a position to offer a 12-volt set which is lighter and as cheap as its 6-volt equivalent, without in any way removing the fundamental advantages of the 12-volt system. Yes, the battle of the voltages is going heavily in favour of twelve volts for very good technical economic reasons.

Nylon Insulation

"Wire with Nylon-type insulation will be used extensively in the future, enabling a greater mass of copper to be wound into any given size of armature or field.

New Ford

London, Aug. 15.
The Ford Motor Co. Ltd. of Britain announced today that a new eight-cylinder five passenger sedan is now in production, the first V-8 to be produced here since before the war.

Price of the Ford, including purchase tax, is listed at £748.5.0. The engine of the V-8 "Fido" has a rated horse power of 21.01.
Ford has been producing four-cylinder 8 and 10 horse power models. — Associated Press.

HALF-HOUR CHECK-UP

It is very often, but not always, possible to see that the water pump is operating by filling the radiator as far as possible and then running the engine, when the surplus of the water given the required evidence. Similarly, the thermostat can be checked easily if it operates shutters on the radiator, and by the same method as the water pump if it short-circuits the radiator. If water-softening tablets are available they are worth using to avoid bad scaling. Further, it is worth opening the drain taps and flushing the cooling system thoroughly with a hose.

In passing it may be remarked that any leak in the water system becomes more obvious when the radiator and engine jackets are filled with anti-freeze solution, a fluid that has a remarkable, not to say irritating, capacity for leaking through a space which will hold water back. The cleaning of the radiator air tubes is rarely undertaken and is, in fact, a slightly troublesome job, but it should be done, as it is extraordinary how the total efficiency of the radiator is reduced by reason of the bodies of dead moths, and odds and ends of various character which have found a lodging between neighbouring tubes. Any oil on the tubes should be cleaned away immediately.

The tie-rods of the radiator are important, too, because if they become loose the radiator moves too much on its flexible mounting, the water-pipe rubber hose is liable to develop a leak and the whole radiator may shake loose but it is not only the lay and bolt attachment of the tie-rods that needs inspection. It is also that portion which is bolted respectively to the radiator and to

WATER

1. Inspect radiator for leaks and clean the air spaces between the tubes.
2. See that tie-rods to radiators are secure.
3. Inspect radiator cap washer.
4. Inspect pump gland for leakage, tighten if necessary.
5. Test that water pipe hose clips are secure.
6. Inspect flange joints of water pipe for leakage.
7. Lubricate fan bearings, tighten fan belt if necessary, see that fan is not damaged or loose on its spindle and that it has not damaged radiator tubes.
8. Run engine and check that water pump is operating by looking through radiator filler. Test water drain taps and clear if necessary.
9. Top up radiator and test overflow pipe.
10. If time permits, test operation of thermostat.
11. Check that thermometer is working.

the bulkhead. Evidence that the radiator rods are loose is sometimes provided by the fact that the bonnet will not close properly. The gaskets used for the small flanged joints often found on an engine water system are very rarely a source of trouble, but if a defect does develop they should be replaced by another standard gasket, again taking the trouble to clean the surfaces which hold both sides of this gasket.

The Fan

Fan bearings require frequent attention, because the fan is running at very high speed; incidentally it is worth noting whether the blades are loose on their rivets, because if a blade should become detached a good deal of damage may be done. In certain cars where the fan, which is mounted on the engine, is very close to the radiator, which is mounted on the frame, any undue looseness in part of the engine flexible mounting may lead to the fan blades just touching a radiator tube. The bright metal thus exposed will show the trouble, which may occur without audible warning, and if this is discovered only a great deal of damage will be avoided.

(Continued on Page 9 Col 3)

Francis-Barnett "Merlin"

Francis-Barnett, manufacturers of light-weight motor cycles, have now put on the market their "Merlin" L51, the first of their post-war models.

Francis-Barnett have specialised in light-weight machines for a quarter of a century, working on the lines that the buyer of a light-weight machine has just as much right to expect good performance and high-grade workmanship as the buyer of a high-powered machine. Their pre-war models were recognised for dependability and long service.

The 125 cc. "Merlin" L51 carries on the same tradition, but it has gained through wartime improvements. The engine is the famous Villiers 125 cc. unit, with a 50 m/m. bore and 62 m/m. stroke. It has a Villiers automatic carburettor, and a Villiers flywheel magneto. With three speeds, and a clutch and kick starter, the gear unit

is an integral part of the engine. Gear ratios are 8.1, 13.4 and 23.6.

The tank is welded steel, and has a capacity of 2-1/4 gallons. An anti-splash filler cap and a two-level tap are fitted. A separate oil tank carries three pints of oil, with an oil measure incorporated in the petrol tank filler cap. Lubrication is on the petrol system, half a pint of oil to one gallon of petrol.

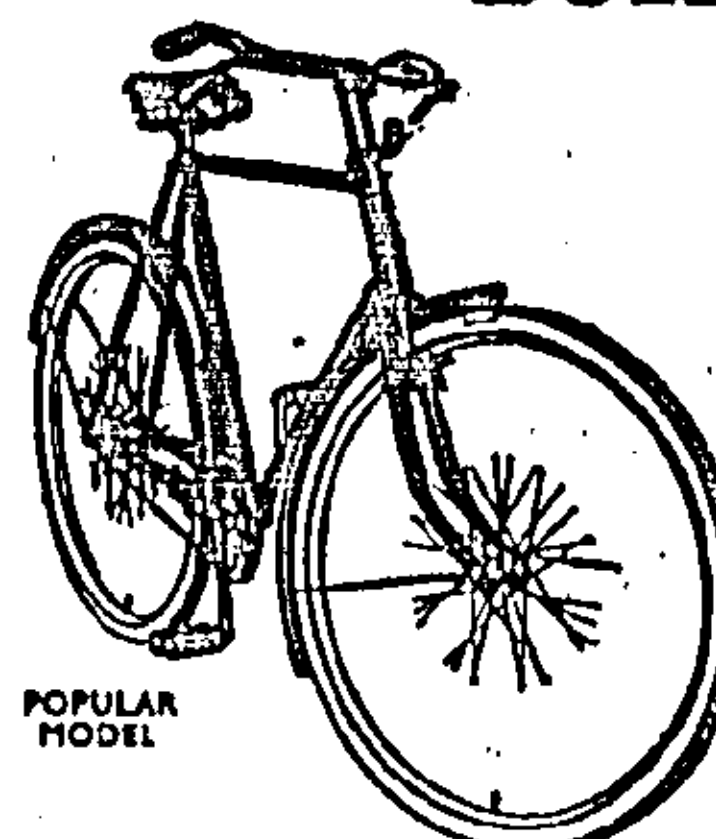
The frame is tubular, with welded and brazed construction. The machine is finished in black enamel, with gold-lined tank. Bright parts (such as exhaust pipes and silencers) are all chromium plated.

Equipment includes bulb horn, licence holder, inflator, grease gun and a complete tool kit, as well as a parking battery in the headlamps, and a dipper switch — most necessary on Hong Kong's narrow, twisting roads.

Manufacturers representatives in Hong Kong for the Francis-Barnett "Merlin" are Far East Import & Export Ltd., 127 H.K. and Shanghai Bank building.

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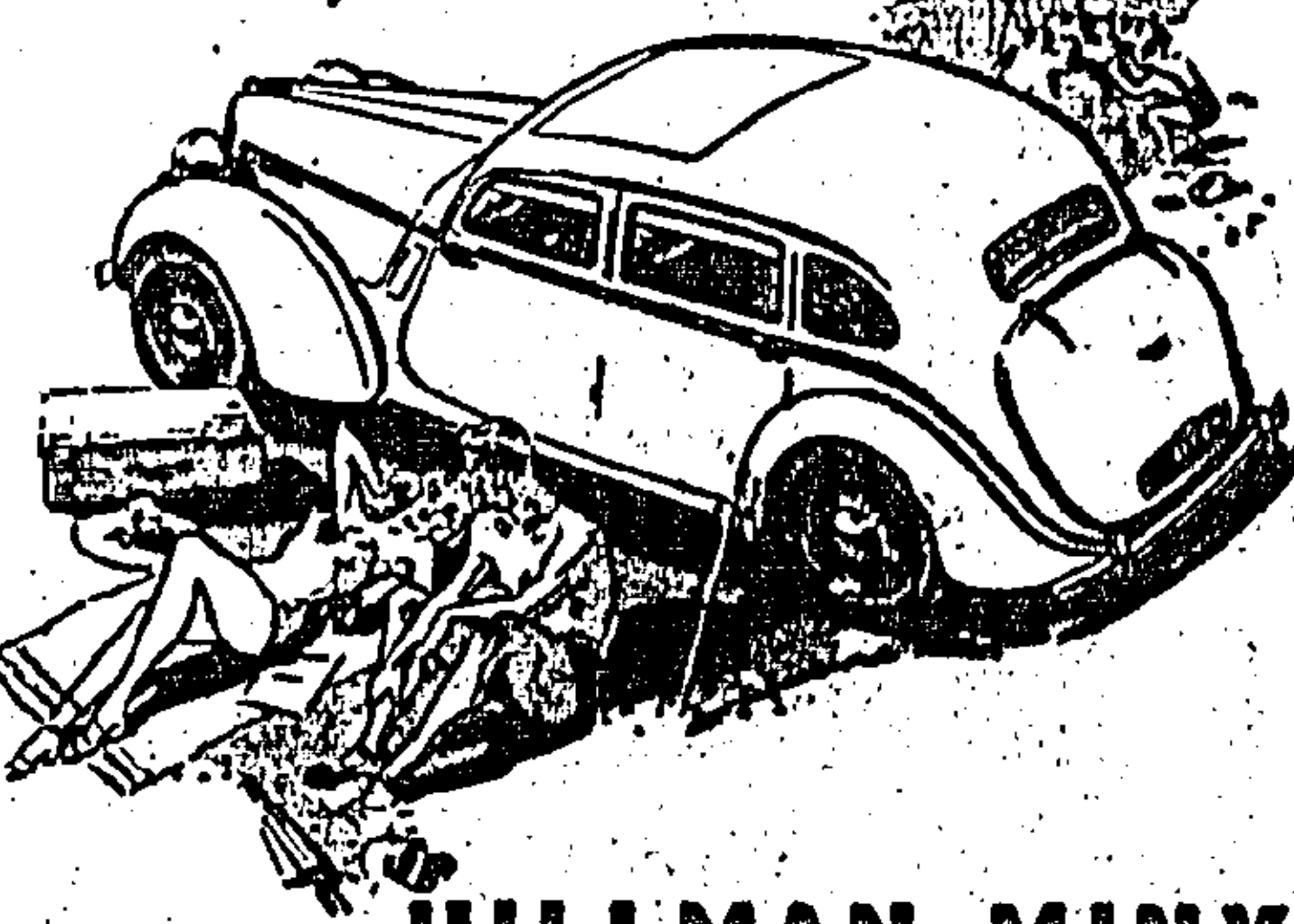
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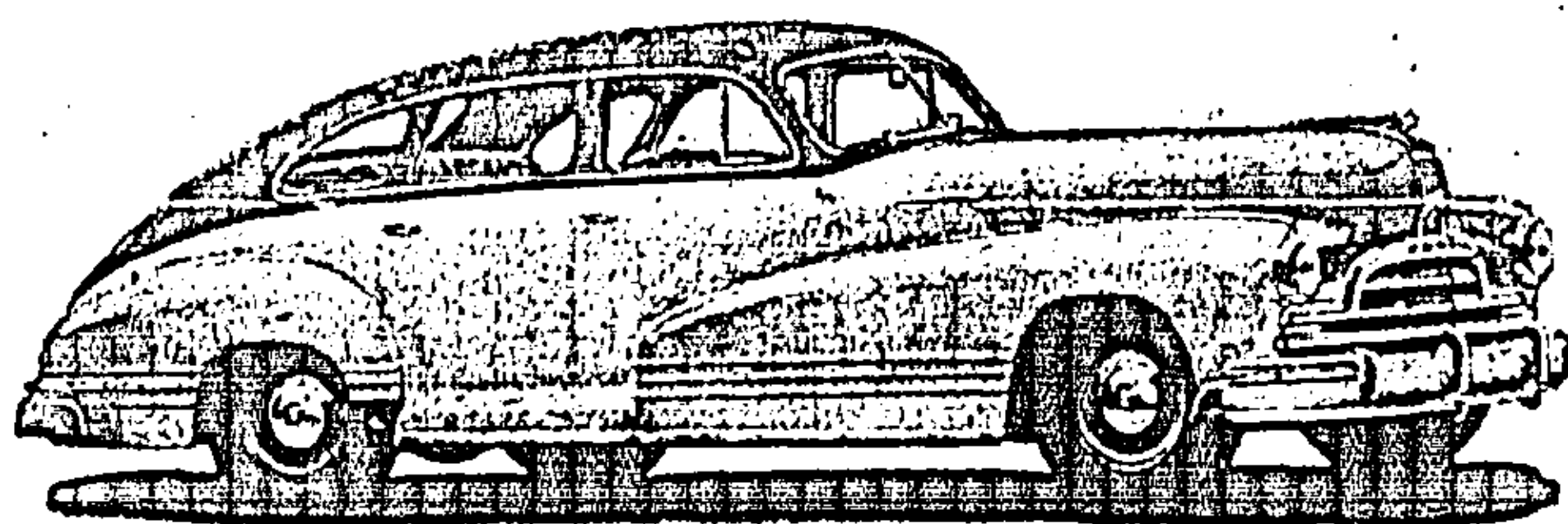
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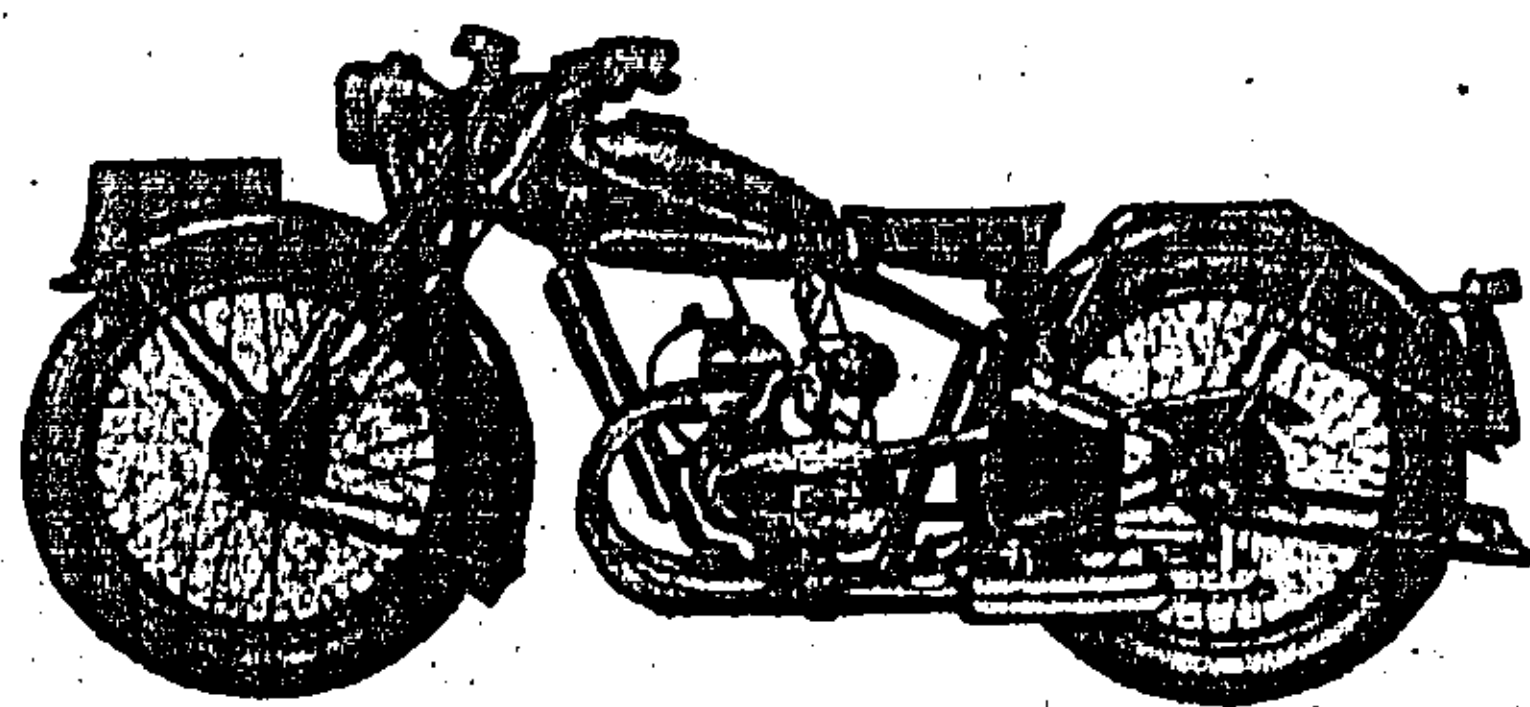
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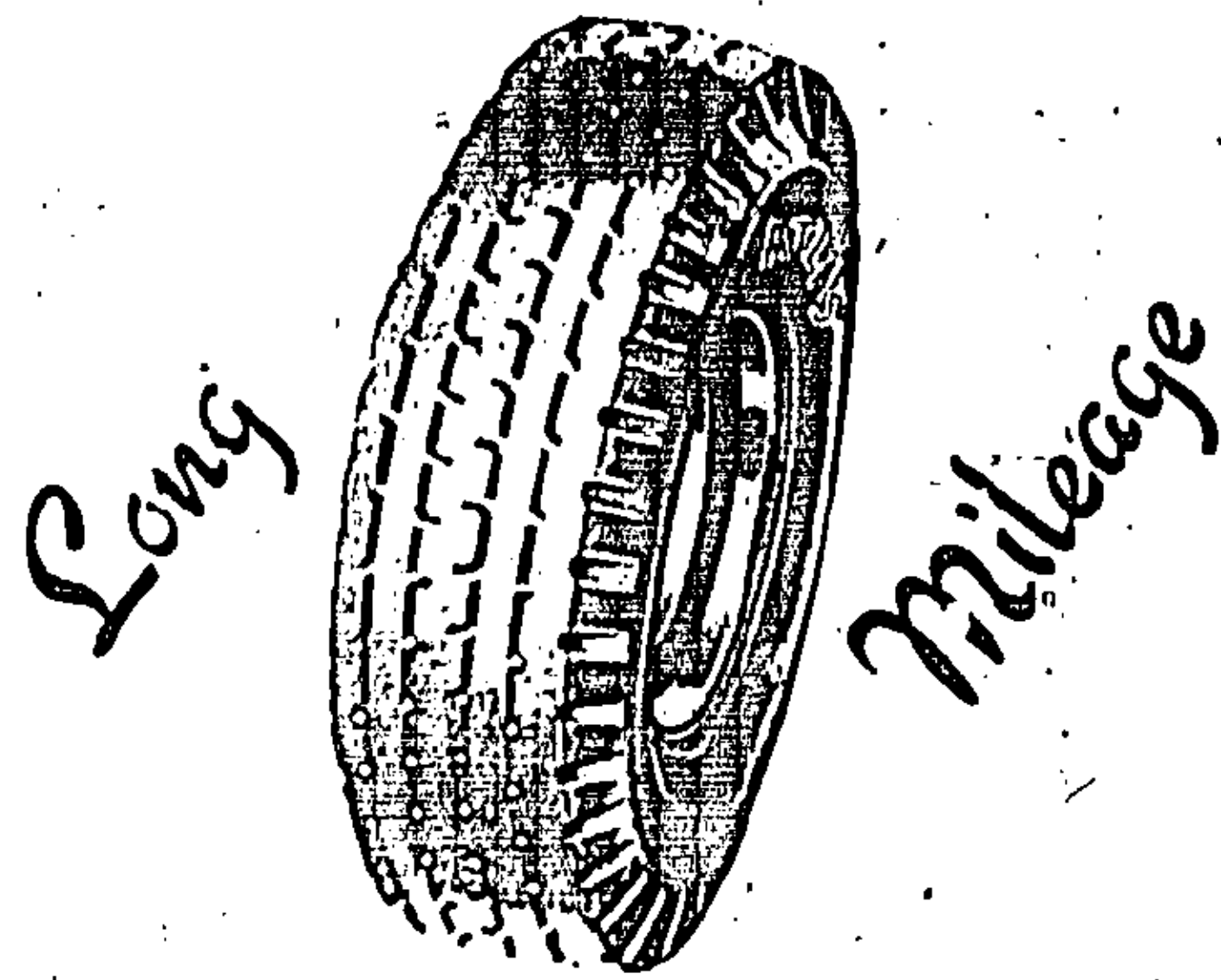
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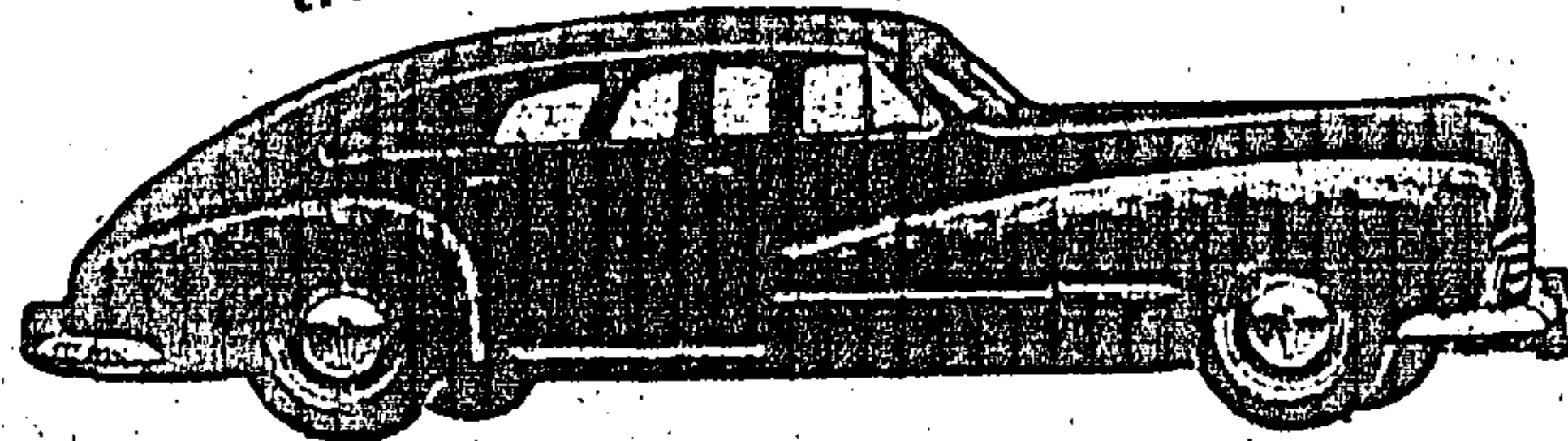
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Motoring News And Views Continued from Page Eight

THE ABOMINATION THAT IS
THE PARKED CARWho Is The Unhappy Motorist? This Is He Who
Cannot Stop To Have A Bite O' Tea!The Virtue Of
Standardisation

(Continued from Page 8)

"Our research work during war on batteries for the Services has brought with it a greatly improved technique, with the result that for a given performance the weight of a battery will show a substantial decrease. This is particularly important in view of the world lead shortage, together with the enormously increased price of this material."

"The flush-fitting lamp will be widely used although there is evidence that some of the large and more expensive marques will retain externally mounted lamps of orthodox construction. The effect of the flush-fitting lamp on style must not be overlooked as the minimum mounting height of the lamp for effective performance will inevitably lead to the American style of high and blunt front ends unless helmets or other excrecences are used on the more sloping type of wing."

"Flush-fitting lamps will incorporate a standardized light unit where the feature is that reflector and glass are sealed together as one unit in conjunction with a pre-focus bulb. The front rims can be made to blend with the body style and be supplied without real prejudice to standardization."

"The interior of British cars must inevitably become more stylish and we have designed a range of switches which are fundamentally standardized internally but which can be fitted with any reasonable colour or (Continued at foot of next Col.)

Every visitor to England is impressed by the "no parking" campaign which has spread itself over the length and breadth of the land. The right of motorists to use the highways is conceded, but immediately a car stops it becomes an abomination to both the authorities and the individual non-motorist.

In no other country in the world are so many "no parking" signs to be found on private property. Just how far a property owner has the right to forbid a car to stand on the highway opposite his six-foot blank wall is a question for the lawyers to answer.

Certainly that owner has no power to prevent traffic moving along the highway bounded by his wall, and in pure logic it would appear that he has no right to prevent it from standing on that road, provided that he suffers no inconvenience.

The attitude appears to be, however, that the car is something objectionable, and that

neighbourhood of their property? I have tried to discover the grounds of this refusal, but the most reasonable answer I could get was that "cars, destroyed the amenities of the district."

On retorting that when in motion the destruction of the "amenities" was just as great, with the addition of some noise

By W.F. Bradley

every owner of a plot of land abutting on the highway has power to order its removal. It is an attitude of mind difficult to understand by those who have lived under a more liberal regime. The red flag was abolished fifty years ago, but the red-flag spirit appears to be all too prevalent in England today.

Unfortunately a animosity undoubtedly cherished by the authorities, and those public bodies who profit most by the motorist's presence are often his greatest enemy.

Here is a quiet seaside resort — every motorist knows it, or at any rate its counterpart — with a "sea-view" adorned by two houses, an abandoned gun emplacement, and a score of "no parking" notices. At a remote end there is an open space on which motorists can leave their cars from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on payment of a fee of two shillings.

In view of such an attitude it is surprising that the owners of the scattered villas in the neighbourhood should also object to parking anywhere in the

variation of knob which the stylist may dictate. "I have inevitably been stressing the virtues of standardization and I have made a great point of the American advantage in volume, but I do not want you to have the impression that if we achieve a greater degree of standardization all will then be well. We shall still have to use all the brains and skill God gave us to devise ingenious manufacturing methods, to make better use of our factory floor space and last, but by no means least, use to the best possible advantage our manpower, the most precious of all our resources, if we are to maintain our position."

"There is no time to lose and if only we could be freed from some of the present controls and have some of the special taxation lifted from our shoulders, we should all be better able to get on with the job."

Press Tour

Later a Press party was conducted, through several of the Lucas factories. As a start a visit was made to a large room in which had been crowded together on benches samples of every one of the different items of equipment which present-day car manufacture expects. The effect was startling by reason of the astonishing variety. Dozens and dozens of different head lamps, slide lamps, horns, switches, dynamos, water pumps, ignition sets, and so on. All substantially the same in principle, all different in detail. It seemed as if there were 67 different varieties of every item.

After assimilating that experience, the party delved into the factories. There they could see how production on a large scale depends upon the uninterrupted flow of parts through every specialized machinery every item of which, so to speak, did one particular job and did it well and quickly, provided that it could always go ahead on that particular job. It was abundantly obvious that economy in manufacture could not be obtained and maintained if such machinery has to be constantly stopped and reset in order to cope with changes in detail of the parts being made.

and sometimes odours, no reply was forthcoming.

A popular seaside resort was the scene of a tennis tournament. The courts were on the edge of the town, flanked by allotments, and streets which had been mapped out, named, and then left until building conditions became better. Scores of "no parking" notices appeared on the edges of these quiet roads and the police ordered motorists to vacate plots some distance away, where they hid the privilege of leaving their cars under the care of a "guardian" on payment of a fee of two shillings.

Whether this money went into the hands of the owner of the vacant plots or was appropriated by the municipality, I could not discover. Whether one goes north or south, east or west, the same conditions prevail. Paid parking places are provided and the police to their best to see that motorists are housed into these places.

Undesirable

The greatest opponent of indiscriminate parking is the motorist himself, for he owns a car for the privilege it gives him of getting from place to place quickly and conveniently. The motorist who abandons his car in such a position as to cause obstruction, or even inconvenience, is infringing on the rights of his fellows. Much educational work could be done in instructing motorists how and where to park.

I do not mean in the cities — the police do that very well — but in the small towns and villages and on country roads where a car can, apparently, be left without danger. How often are cars left on a narrow stretch, on a bend, just beyond the brow of a hill when, a dozen yards away, a perfectly safe parking place can be found. Good results can only be obtained by continuous education.

The general rule should be "parking rights cease where obstruction begins." This rule certainly is not applied in England, where the practice no longer is to trap motorists for speeding but to fine them for standing still.

In every country on the Continent a much more liberal spirit is displayed, while in the United States, where, in so many cities, traffic is so dense that parking regulations have to be enforced, there is nothing in the nature of exacting toll from the car owner.

France is the country which shows the greatest tolerance towards motorists. Let it not be supposed that he is given a liberty which borders on licence. The rule that "parking rights cease when obstruction begins," implies that these rights exist so long as no obstruction is caused. In no case would a court convict a motorist for having left his car on a public space unless it were proved that he was doing so had caused an obstruction and was a potential danger. Nor would the police order the motorist to a public parking place, with an attendant in charge, for the simple reason that no-paying parks exist.

Cinema Queue

While we usually associate parking with vehicles, the individual frequently finds it desirable to "park" himself. A cinema queue, for instance, two, three, or four abreast, occupy

The
"CORGI"

A recent arrival of interest to Hong Kong residents is the "Corgi" Light-Weight Motor Cycle, imported by Goullie & Co. (H.K.) Ltd., who have sole agency rights for the machine. "Corgi" motor cycles are manufactured by Brockhouse Engineering Co. (Southport) Ltd., England, and are ideal for use in Hong Kong. They can be viewed at the showrooms of the International Motor Co., 749 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

HALF-HOUR
CHECK-UP

(Continued from Page 8)

In tightening the fan belt remember that the belt should not be very tight, or an undue stress will be placed on the bearings of the fan and probably of the dynamo, or any other auxiliary that the fan belt drives.

It is most necessary to clear water drain taps of the accumulation of dirt which frequently finds its way into their nozzles, and it is quite surprising sometimes to find that even with a new engine the radiator tap is not clear.

It must be remembered that as regards any taps in the jackets the inevitable sediment which must form inside the jacket as a result of corrosion caused by the water tends to fall to the bottom of the jacket, in which position it must necessarily be very close to the drain tap outlet hole, and so it is easy for the latter to become blocked.

If it remains blocked very serious things may happen, as the water may be turned on to release the water in extremely cold weather, and the owner of the car may fail to notice that the water is not coming out of the tap.

Defective thermostats are a matter for the service station.

Hoses

Incidentally, the general inspection should include the water pipe rubber hoses, as these are certain to perish after a car has been running for some years, the symptoms thereof being very small surface cracks which appear all over the rubber. The rubber, moreover, loses its character as a result of heat after many thousands of miles, and if these connections are left in position just too long a burst will result and it may allow all the water to drain from the engine without the driver noticing until much too late that something really serious has happened.

If the water does escape in this manner at any time, the symptoms will be that the engine becomes extremely hot and goes on firing after being switched off, in which circumstances it must be allowed to cool naturally, and in no circumstances must it be cooled by pouring water into the radiator.

ing one half of the footpath, is a park, and an obstruction, which is tolerated and even organized by the police, while the adjoining roadway must be left free for traffic, whether that traffic exists or not.

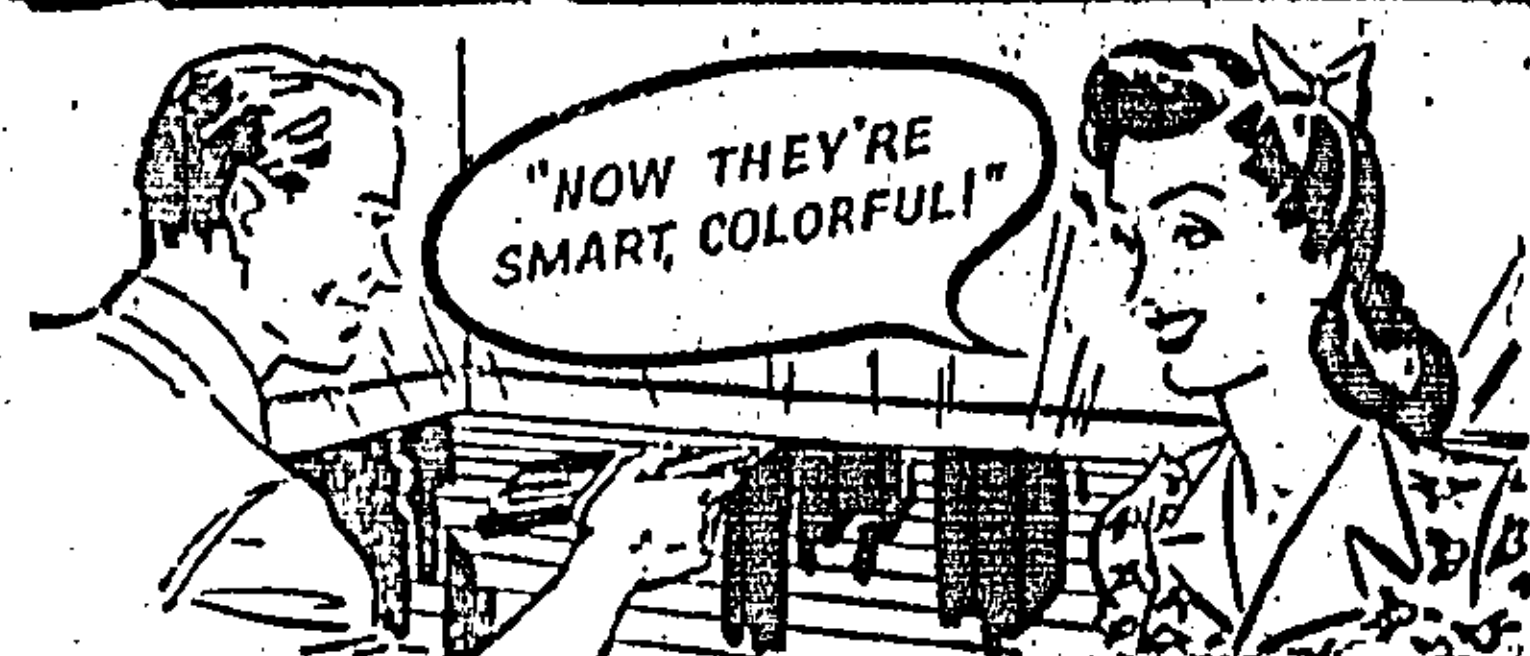
A few years ago a company in Paris secured from the municipality the right to make use of various squares and quiet streets, to put a guardian in charge, and to demand a fee. Despite the fact that the guardians were ex-Service men, the attempt was a dismal failure. There were two lines of attack; either the motorist refused to recognize the guardian and declined to pay the fee, or he paid the fee and a little later "got" his own car.

If he did not pay, he invited the company to sue him, and the invitation never came. If he did pay, it was just as any matter in Paris in any English park to alight in and take the car away without giving up the ticket and, in possession of this receipt, to sue for the return of his car.

Life became so complicated for the company that after a few weeks they abolished the fee and trusted to the generosity of the public. But apparently Parisians were not generous for within three months the "P" boards were taken down and the ex-Service men found other means of earning a livelihood.

Unilateral Parking

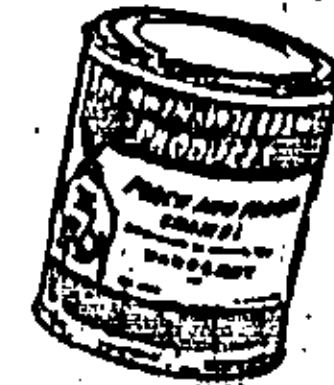
It would be foolish to jump to the conclusion that in Paris cars can be abandoned anywhere, anyhow, in the city streets. Unilateral parking is strictly enforced, and the general rule is on even dates to park against even numbers; on odd dates to park against odd numbers.

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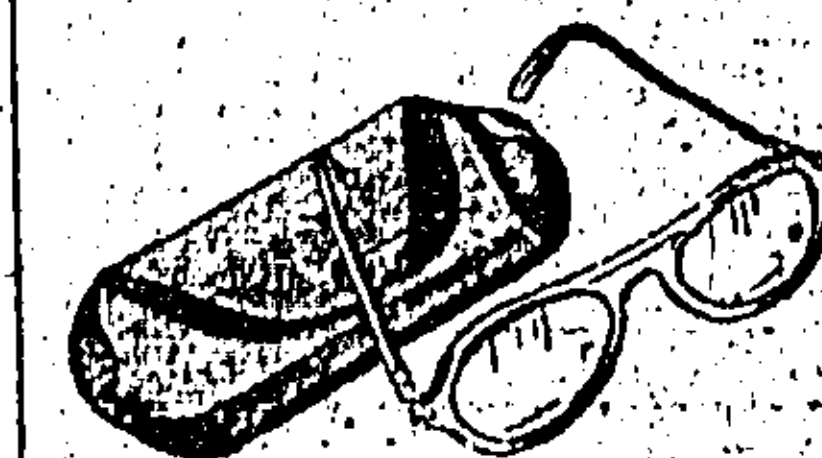
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"HANYANG" Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin 2 p.m. 16th Aug.

"SHENGKING" Shanghai 4 p.m. 19th Aug.

"HUNAN" Swatow noon 20th Aug.

"FUKIEN" Singapore, Macassar, Sourabaya & Batavia D.L. 21st Aug.

"FENGTIEN" Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama 4 p.m. 21st Aug.

"NEWCHUANG" Sandakan 4 p.m. 21st Aug.

"YCHOW" Singapore & Penang noon 28th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FUKIEN" Shanghai p.m. 17th Aug.

"HUNAN" Swatow a.m. 18th Aug.

"FENGTIEN" Java & Spore 18th Aug.

"NANCHANG" Bangkok 21st Aug.

"YCHOW" Bangkok & Swatow 22nd Aug.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"WUSUEH" Arrives 4.30 p.m. 18th Aug.

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Sails 10 a.m. 18th Aug.

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"AGAPENOR" U.K. via Straits 18th Aug.

"EUMAEUS" U.K. via Straits 18th Aug.

"PROMETHEUS" do 1st week Sept.

Sailings to

"MENELAUS" Liverpool via Port Said 17th Aug.

"MEMNON" Genoa, Marseilles, Havre 25th Aug.

Liverpool & Glasgow via Port Said.

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arrivals from

"AJAX" U.S.A. via Manila 3rd week Sept.

Sailings to

"YUNNAN" Australia 21st August

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"YUNNAN" Sandakan Melbourne & Sydney 28th August

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A Woman's World

Frankfurt, Aug. 16.

International Refugee officials said today that the

British Ministry of Labour

had signed an agreement providing

for the recruiting of 20,000 displaced women in the

American Zone of Germany for work in Britain.

The agreement was signed in Heidelberg on Monday.

Eligible women between the

ages of 18 and 50 years will

be recruited for employment in the

textile industries, hospitals, laundries and as

domestic or agricultural workers.

Transportation will be paid out of Britain's contribution to the I.R.O.—United Press.

Births On Refugee Ships

Marseilles, Aug. 14.

Seven babies have been born on the

three British ships which

brought 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants

from the steamer Exodus 1947

back from Palestine since the

ships anchored in the Port of Boue 16

days ago.

More than a dozen more are

expected within the next week or

so according to the ship's doctors.

Special supplies for the babies

are being flown here daily from

Paris.

Less than 150 people have come

ashore from the three ships since

they arrived from Haifa, and the

immigrants refused to land "any-

where but in Palestine."—Reuter.

Maize Crop Damaged

Washington, Aug. 15.

The continued dry weather has

become a serious threat to maize

and other crops in the American

maize belt, the United States

Department said that this huge

crop, with a rye crop estimated

at 26,000,000 bushels against

19,000,000 bushels last year,

would probably provide so much

grain for export that other

grains would not have to be

drawn upon.—Reuter.

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Pacific Coast	Early August	m.v. "MANGALORE"

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
Pacific Coast (Atlantic Coast)	7th Sept.	m.v. "MANGALORE"
via Los Angeles	10th Sept.	m.v. "DONA NATI"
	Mid Sept.	m.v. "HALLAND"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
San Francisco	9th Sept.	m.v. "MANGALORE"
Los Angeles		
Atlantic Coast	Mid Sept.	m.v. "DONA NATI"

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Japanese Hail New Fund For Overseas Trade

Tokyo, Aug. 15.

The Japanese yesterday generally hailed the news of the establishment of an export-import revolving fund for occupied Japan as expanding foreign trade activities to contribute to the rehabilitation of Japanese economy.

Prime Minister, Tetsu Katayama described it as "one of the best pieces of news" for Japan after the war's end. He likened it to rain coming in a severe drought, and added that there was no alternative than an export trade for Japan's economic rehabilitation.

Katayama said it was the first ray of hope given the defeated Japanese in two years.

Expressing deepest gratitude to the Allied countries and Gen. MacArthur for their humanitarian consideration, Katayama stressed the responsibility of the Japanese to respond to such kindness by increasing production, producing better goods and at lower prices and to establish Japan's position as a peaceful, democratic country.

Essential Imports

He pointed out the revolving fund was of a temporary nature and can be used only for the import of essential raw materials for the manufacture of exportable goods, stressing that how to make the fullest use of the fund toward putting the country back on its feet economically was a matter essentially for the Japanese to decide.

Japanese newspapers in Tokyo considered the news so important that they issued extras.

Meanwhile Japanese observers said the new fund undoubtedly will make things easier for the Katayama Cabinet which of late has been the target of considerable criticism from the Japanese public on account of the difficult economic situation as well as continued acute food conditions.—United Press.

British Talks In Stockholm

London, Aug. 14.

The Anglo-Swedish trade talks in Stockholm are to be resumed on August 25.

The talks were twice adjourned because of recent Swedish import restrictions.

The first talks, which started in London in March, ended after a few weeks when the Swedish delegates left for Stockholm to learn more about the new Government scheme.

The second talks in Stockholm in May were adjourned, because the chief Swedish delegate had to go to Washington for discussions as a consequence of the Swedish import ban on American goods.

It is believed that British exports to Sweden will be less hampered than American exports, as essential goods form a larger proportion of imports from Britain than the United States.

The main British requirement is timber in return for which Sweden would like chemicals, woollens and non-ferrous metals and machinery.—Reuter.

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Manila Imports

Manila, Aug. 15.

More than 1,500,000 gross

tons of imports were handled

over the pier and wharves and at

ships by the Manila Ter-

minal Company during the

period July 1, 1946 to June 30,

1947, according to an annual

report given to the Insular

Collector of Customs.

The report also stated that

there has been a marked de-

crease in the number of claims

filed for pilferage at piers and

the company paid a little

more than \$100,000 on claims

of losses due to theft and pil-

ferage.—United Press.

Japan Trade Rules

Tokyo, Aug. 15.

Visiting private busi-

nessmen arriving in

Japan on Friday, Aug.

15, will find the occupa-

tion "off limit" restric-

tions minimised so as to

permit maximum freedom

of movement "con-

sistent with general wel-

fare and essential

security," Mr. Peter A.

McDermott, Chief of the

Foreign Trade Division

of SCAP's Economic and

Scientific Section, an-

nounced today.

Mr. McDermott warned that

traders must confine their

activities to commercial func-

tions for which they are

licensed to enter the country.

He pointed out that accom-

modations are so devised as

to play the greatest practicable

role in preparations for the

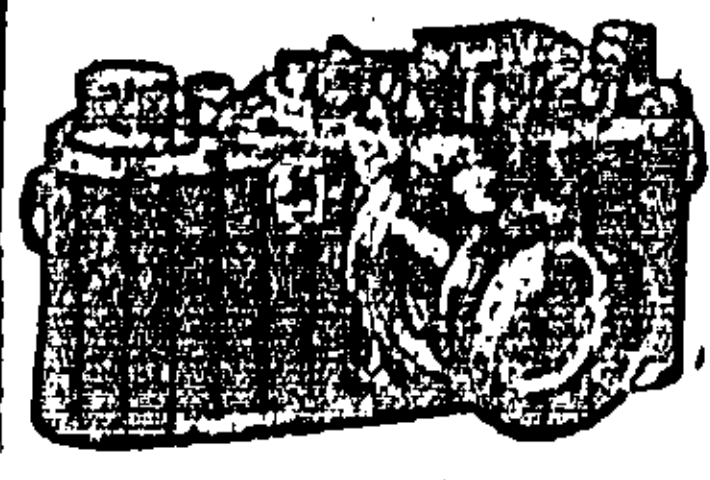
peace treaty.

Pointers

Outlining the standard oper-

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County Cricket OXFORD BLUE OPENS OUT

London, Aug. 14.
G. M. Walford, Oxford triple Blue, nearly beat the season's highest total and the Somerset record individual score at Weston-super-Mare today against Hampshire. In scoring 264 in five hours 25 minutes of grand driving, which brought him 40 boundaries, Walford came within three of Bill Edrich's 267 against Northants in July and was 28 short of L.C.H. Palatire's highest for Somerset in 1896.
Walford's previous highest score was 141 not out against the Indian touring team last season.

American Baseball

New York, Aug. 15.
Baseball scores:
National
R. H. E.
Boston 0 4 0
Brooklyn 1 6 0
Winning pitcher Warren Spahn.
St. Louis 3 10 0
Pittsburgh 5 9 0
Winning pitcher Fritz Oster-
lander.
New York 5 9 1
Philadelphia 6 7 1
Winning pitcher Schmitz.
American
Philadelphia 5 6 1
New York 8 10 2
Winning pitcher Alie Reynolds.
A. Associated Press.

SWIMMING

The swimming attraction this evening is the inter-club meet between Victoria Recreation Club and Eastern at V.R.C. commencing at 9.30 a.m.
As there are several outstanding swimmers in the Eastern ranks, keen competition should be witnessed.
Included in the programme are a number of events for members and opportunity will be afforded of seeing the Anderson sisters in action. Both have been returning good times during training this week and have equalled or bettered several of the Ladies Colony records.
At the end of the gala an exhibition water polo game will be played between V.R.C. and Eastern. Both sides have promised that the game will be played in the proper spirit.
The following are the representatives of the clubs:
V.R.C.—W. Lawrence, F. Monteiro, T. Lopez, G. Roza, Pereira, A.K. Humblin, H. Bollerand, G. Saunders.
Eastern: Chuan, Wai-lum, Chun, Ah-man, Chan, Ka-chung, Wong, Shih-hung, Robert, Chan, Wong, Sauran, and Mak Wai-ming.
Colony Championships
The programme for the Annual Swimming Championships of the Colony, run by the Victoria Recreation Club, has been sent to the representatives of the various swimming clubs and Services.
The championships will be swung off during the last week of September and the first week of October. Entries close on Saturday, Sept. 13.

FOOTBALL
The South China football team, which is to visit Manila and Bangkok, leaves on Monday. This afternoon they will entertain a strong Navy side at Caroline Hill at 6.15 p.m.

UNRRA GOODS USED BY CHINESE TROOPS

The Scripps-Howard reporter, William H. Newton, writing from Shanghai, said today it was learned that evidence of UNRRA relief supplies having been appropriated by Chinese Communist troops and used for military purposes had been uncovered by UNRRA investigators in China.
Newton's dispatch continued: "The information was contained in eye-witness reports from American representatives of UNRRA who visited Communist areas."
"The Nationalist Government reportedly has been criticised for hindering the shipment of UNRRA relief goods into China. Communist shift city of Chefoo had been bombed by Nationalist planes despite government assurances that deliveries would be permitted."

PRINCE ASKS FOR AID

London, Aug. 14.
A dramatic call for supplies of the new drug streptomycin to save his wife was sent today in urgent messages to the United States by the Polish prince, Stanislaus Radzivil.

Doctors are fighting for the life of the 24-year-old princess, the Hungarian-born Maria Kollin, who is lying in a London hospital dangerously ill with a blood infection following birth of her baby son last Saturday.

The baby prince is reported to be well.
Prince Radzivil's marriage was a wartime romance. After having fought in France with the British Army, he met his wife, who had been nursing wounded in French hospitals, while escaping to England.—Reuter.

Sing Tao Team At Poole

Poole, Aug. 14.
The last ten members of the Sing Tao Sports Club of Hong Kong, accompanied by the manager and founder of the club, Mr. Aw Hoe, arrived at Poole marine pier this afternoon.
"The team will start training tomorrow," said Mr. Aw. "We shall use the Chelsea Football Club ground in London."
Mr. Aw went on to say: "We played a match against the Siamese Combined XI before we left Bangkok and beat them 4/2."
Three other members of the team, including Mr. Souza, treasurer, who were stranded in Africa for three days, arrived at London airport this morning.—Reuter.

TENNIS

The distribution of prizes in the Open Singles and Open Doubles Lawn tennis championships and the inter-members Club events will take place at the Hong Kong Cricket Club on Monday at 6.30 p.m.
His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham and Lady Grantham will be present. The prizes will be distributed by Miss Joan Mitchell.
The presentation will be followed by a cocktail party in the club.

RAMADIER BACK IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 14.
M. Paul Ramadier, the Prime Minister, interrupting his participation in the annual Socialist Congress at Lyons, will fly to Paris tomorrow morning to preside over an inter-Ministerial Conference on Indo-China.
M. Railla-Bollard, French High Commissioner to Indo-China, was expected to arrive here by air from Saigon to report to the Conference.—Reuter.

BOWLS

The semi-finals of the clubs knock-out Lawn Bowls competition will be played this weekend, when K.B.C.C. "A" meet Records "A" at K.C.C. this afternoon and Prisoner Officers' Club play Craikengower Cricket Club "A" at Kowloon Bowling Green Club tomorrow.

Business Enthusiasm Dies For Japan

Tokyo, August 14.
The number of businessmen from the United Kingdom and the Empire arriving in Japan for the re-opening of foreign trade tomorrow and onwards was expected here today to number nearer 30 than the official quota of 64.
Reports from London and various parts of the Empire were said to indicate that the original enthusiasm to do business with Japan had died down considerably, owing to the present situation and widespread controls in Japan.
British officials in Tokyo said that they did not know the date of the arrival of the British traders, but expected them to arrive in batches by air any time after tomorrow.—Reuter.

LAMB ARREST CASE

(Continued from Page 4)
Information on the nature of the documents from which Monkhouse had learnt that Lamb would not be able to return to Shanghai. Mr. Lonsdale based his objection on the ground that the Colonial Secretary was claiming privilege in regard to those documents.
After Mr. Bernacchi indicated that he would not press the point, Mr. Lonsdale said the documents comprised four-cornered correspondence between the Foreign Office in London, the British Consul in Shanghai, the Hong Kong Government and the British Ambassador at Nanking.

Continuing, Monkhouse said that about ten days after his release, Lamb came to the Immigration Office and showed a visa which he had received from Shanghai. Monkhouse said that he could not say that because Lamb had received this visa, he would be allowed to land in Shanghai.
Selwyn John Walton, Accountant, Treasury Department, said that he arranged for the payment of expenditure incurred for food and accommodation supplied to the plaintiff from May 10, 1947. Plaintiff was at present staying at the Y.M.C.A. and part of the food consumed by him came from Jimmy's Kitchen. The accounts for June and July had not yet been settled, but would be paid on Monday. He had received no instructions to cease payment. On May 10, \$7 was expended, but since then, a daily expenditure of \$11 had been incurred for

Lamb's food and accommodation.
Chief Inspector C.A. Kriloff said that on Feb. 20, he was engaged on general investigation duties at the Special Branch. At about 8.30 p.m. on that day, he spoke to Lamb. He intended to take a statement from Lamb, but during questioning Lamb became so glib that he was compelled to take notes only.

The main object of the investigation was to establish whether Lamb had a British passport or any identity papers. Secondly, it was intended to ascertain whether Lamb had any money. It was desired to ascertain Lamb's nationality as a result of his activities in Shanghai.

Kriloff said that he was not connected with the Immigration Officer in any way at that time.

"Papers Taken"
In the course of his statement, Lamb said that his passport, together with birth certificate and other papers, had been lost when he went into internment. Kriloff said that he recorded in the statement everything that was said by Lamb regarding identity papers. Lamb also said that he had no money with him or anywhere else. This statement was also recorded.

Kriloff said that Lamb mentioned nothing about getting assistance from people in Hong Kong, but did say that if he were in Shanghai, he would have many good friends who would assist him.

Under examination, Kriloff denied that he told Lamb he would only take a resume of what would be said. He started taking the statement, but found he could not do so because so many of the things which Lamb said were irrelevant. Kriloff agreed that Lamb did say he was born in Dundee, Scotland. Kriloff denied that Lamb mentioned an emergency certificate and had claimed that it was lost during his ten months' detention in a Chinese gaol.

Hearing was then adjourned till 1.15 a.m. today.

Members of Craikengower Cricket Club had a try-out on their newly relaid green at the Valley. The new club house will be officially opened at the end of the month.

—United Press.

Carnegie Heiress Dies

Edinburgh, Aug. 14.
Louise Carnegie Miller Thompson, strikingly beautiful, 21-year-old granddaughter of the multi-millionaire, Andrew Carnegie, died last night, after a short illness, at Darnough in Northern Scotland.
Mrs. Thompson is survived by her lawyer husband, Gordon, whom she married in 1938, and by three daughters.—United Press.

VJ Anniversary Brings Dark Thoughts

New York, Aug. 14.
In an editorial commemorating the second anniversary of the surrender of Japan the New York Times said: "On the evening of Aug. 14, 1945, there flashed through the world the glad tidings that Japan had surrendered and that the greatest war in the history of mankind at last had come to an end."

"In short, the memory of victory in the last war is being overshadowed at the moment by the fear of a new war which even the most convincing assurances to the contrary cannot banish completely. Over the whole scene hangs the dread spectre of atomic explosions which threaten the end of civilised man."—United Press.

RAF Wins Water Polo

In the long-awaited water polo match between Navy "A" and the R.A.F. from Kai Tak, the Navy at long last succumbed and forfeited their one hundred percent record.

Fortunately for the R.A.F., P.L.A. Latham was able to remain in the Colony long enough for this match, and with S.L.R. Haynes also playing it was obvious that the R.A.F. were going to be a formidable proposition. When the two teams met previously, after a very clean and sporting game, the R.A.F. emerged winners by 7 goals to 6.

Although this evening's match was a defeat for the R.A.F., they have to play very hard in their

New Rule For Korea Trade

Ships which have been trading with Korea via the Portuguese Colony of Macao since the beginning of the year need no longer make the detour but can steam direct from Hong Kong to any Korean port provided the cargo on board has been authorised for export.

This has been made possible by the Trading with the Enemy (Authorisation) (Japan) Order, 1947 permitting trade within certain limits with "all territory which was under Japanese sovereignty on Dec. 7, 1941."

All imports and exports between Hong Kong and Korea are now subject to license. Financial arrangements for payment have not yet been finalised.

It is understood that Mr. J. Galvin, Head of the Industry Section of the Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry, who is now in Japan, will visit Korea to complete the financial arrangements.

The Korean Foreign Exchange Bank, Limited, is opening an account with a local foreign bank to facilitate trade between Korea and Hong Kong.

In the meantime, trade between the two places will be on a barter system as has been the practice for the past eight months.

Estate For The Princess

London, Aug. 15.
Buckingham Palace announced today that the King has given Sunninghill Park, near Ascot, a 300-acre Berkshire estate, to Princess Elizabeth.

The estate, which is situated on the bank of the River Thames, will be the country home of the heiress presumptive to the throne. No decision has been reached about a home for the Royal couple in London.—Associated Press.

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Hearing was then adjourned till 1.15 a.m. today.

SINO-SOVIET TREATY NO AMITY PACT

Nanking, Aug. 14.
Two years after the signing of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance, China finds her relations with Soviet Russia today far less friendly, marked by a virtually complete absence of alliance either in spirit or in action, than on Aug. 14, 1945, according to the consensus of political observers here.

The second anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet treaty is being allowed to pass without fanfare and congratulatory messages though many Chinese quarters privately revive their memory with bitterness.

The CC Clique organ, Ta Kung Pao, which has an outspoken anti-Soviet editorial policy, was the only paper in Nanking which carried a short item on Wednesday reminding the people of the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet pact and went so far as to speculate that the Foreign Office planned to issue a strong worded statement enumerating alleged Soviet violations of the treaty.

Political observers, who have been watching closely developments in Chinese-Soviet relations ranging from the Soviet stripping of Manchuria to the Peltashan incident and Soviet unwillingness to turn over Dairen and Port Arthur to Chinese administration, and opinions expressed by official, semi-official and unofficial Chinese circles, summed up the view of the average non-Leftist Chinese as follows:

The Price
1. The price which the Soviet Union demanded for participation in the war against Japan has been duly paid but the price which China paid for Soviet friendship and goodwill has come to nothing.

Soviet Russia, which in the first place as an ally should not demand a bit of Chinese territorial administrative sovereignty in return for throwing her weight against Japan, has now evidently turned her back against China and is exploiting the inroads which she made in creating conditions in China favourable to the furtherance of her political interests.

2. China won the war but lost the fruits of victory. The part she fought for against Japan she has lost to Soviet Russia. China found a "new imperialism" barking at her doors after ousting the Japanese aggressors.

"New Mukden"
The Peltashan incident is compared with the Mukden incident on the night of Sept. 18, 1931. Soviet interpretation of China's treaty right to re-establish administration in Dairen and Port Arthur does not say whether it is justified or not; at least it is not the attitude of a former ally in war and a friend in peace time.

3. Only China is observing the Sino-Soviet treaty while Soviet Russia repeatedly violated it. It has lost reason d'être and should be abrogated (this last view was expressed only by radical elements such as the CC Clique).

This is what the general public of non-Leftist China thinks about Sino-Soviet relations today. These views, in many cases, reflected government public pronouncements and actions.

Sino-Soviet relations are certainly deteriorating and that trend is continuing. It appeared that many knotty outstanding issues between the two countries will be kept dangling and many observers believed that a solution was only possible through third party mediation intervention.—United Press.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newpaper Enterprise, Limited, by WATSON JAMES KEATON, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

SOVIET SAYS U.S. PLANS TO RULE WORLD

London, Aug. 14.
An article by Yuri Zhukov in Pravda broadcast by Moscow Radio today said that the inter-American conference of Foreign Ministers was called to enable the United States to secure complete military subjugation of Latin-American countries.
The article said that it was clear that the Marshall plan and the plan to be worked out in Brazil are part of the United States scheme for ruling the world.

"Having increased to the limit the economic dependence of countries of Latin America on the United States, American politicians have decided that the time has come to take a further step towards liquidation of these countries' sovereignty, securing complete military subjugation of these states."

Zhukov wrote, "All they have to do is to give money for the maintenance of armed forces and supply cannon fodder in quantities advantageous to the United States. Nothing else is their concern."

Wall Street Favour
The article said that the United States is already sending a large quantity of arms to Brazil, the "ruling circles of which country are finding particular favour with Wall Street and carrying out all of its plans, crushing democratic forces and making propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union."

Zhukov said, "The position of Argentina aroused the greatest apprehension in the United States since this country is the most developed and economically powerful state in Latin America."

"Dominant positions in Argentine economy have belonged for a very long time not to Americans but to Europeans and particularly to the British since Argentina is less dependent on the United States than other Latin-American republics."

"It has in the past repeatedly attempted not only to escape USA influence but also come out in the role of organizer of Latin-American states."

Old Scarecrow
"Despite a number of reciprocal official 'friendly manifestations' which have taken place of late, economic contradictions between the USA and

Argentina remain in force and this factor cannot fail to influence future relations between these two countries."

Zhukov said that Mexico, Colombia and several other countries are "raising their voices against being turned conclusively into United States colonies" but "an attempt will be made to frighten them with the old battered scarecrow of the 'Communist danger.'"

The article said that it was likely that Canada will be drawn into the United States plan despite previous objections that the dominion was an agent of Britain because "now Canada had come under economic and political subjugation to the United States."—United Press.

Work Of Terrorists
VIENNA, AUG. 14.
A GERMAN INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITIES REPORTED TODAY THAT THE BOMBING AND DERAILMENT OF THE BRITISH TRAIN ON TUESDAY NIGHT NEAR MALLNITZ WAS "EVIDENTLY" THE WORK OF JEWISH TERRORISTS.

The American report said that descriptions obtained from farmers in the area of the bombing and "evidence available at the scene" indicated that Jewish terrorists were responsible.

The report also said: "We have arrested one suspect and are interrogating him in co-operation with the British authorities."—United Press.